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AN ANALYSIS OF 245 UNITED STATES PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FOR DELINQUENT CHILDREN FOR FISCAL YEAR JULY 1963 TO JUNE 1964 PROVIDES DATA ON NUMBERS OF CHILDREN IN PUBLIC TRAINING SCHOOLS, NUMBERS OF CHILDREN COMMITTED AND DISCHARGED, SEX OF CHILDREN, RETURNEES, RUNAWAYS, LENGTH OF STAY, INSTITUTION CAPACITY, AND OCCUPANCY RATE. PER CAPITA OPERATING EXPENDITURES AND PERSONNEL INFORMATION (NUMBER AND TYPE OF STAFF, STAFF TURNOVER, CHILD-STAFF RATIO) ARE ALSO INCLUDED. THE DATA IS SUMMARIZED NATIONALLY AND BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS. THIRTY TABLES ARE PRESENTED. FREE COPIES OF THIS DOCUMENT ARE AVAILABLE FROM THE CHILDREN'S BUREAU, WELFARE ADMINISTRATION, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE, WASHINGTON, D. C. (RS)

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STATISTICS ON PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FOR DELINQUENT CHILDREN: 1964

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EXPLANATIONS AND DEFINITIONS

This report on public institutions for delinquent children (training schools) covers the fiscal year July, 1963 - June, 1964 for all but 28 of the reporting training schools in the survey. For these 28 the period is either the calendar year 1963 or 1964, or some fiscal period used by the institution itself which overlaps with fiscal year 1963-64. It is the fifth published report based on data from a reporting system which grew out of the Children's Bureau special study of training schools in 1953.

The reporting system provides current annual data, on a uniform and nationwide basis, on the number of children in public training schools, on the numbers committed and discharged, on personnel, and on institutional costs.

Over the past decade, training school representatives and others have from time to time requested the Children's Bureau to conduct studies supplementary to the regular report in areas of specialized interests. Several such studies have been conducted and published either as a part of the regular report or as a separate report.

In 1956, administrative and intake policies of training schools were studied and the results were incorporated in the regular report.[1] In 1958, a special survey of training school personnel characteristics and practices was conducted and reported in the regular report.[2] In 1962, the supplement to the regular reporting concerned the administrative transfer of children from juvenile institutions to penal institutions. This study was published as a separate report early in 1964.[3] Because of increasing national interest in correctional manpower and training problems, a detailed follow-up study of training school personnel characteristics and practices is being conducted in the current year as a supplement to the present report. The data of this supplementary report, which will be published separately, will form the basis for a comparative analysis of those factors reported in the 1958 study.

In this report a public training school is defined as a specialized children's institution operating under public auspices and serving delinquent children committed to it by the courts. It is a facility used primarily to provide long-range treatment. Under this definition, the report includes

[1] Statistics on Public Institutions for Delinquent Children, 1956. Children's Bureau Statistical Series No. 48, 1956, 40 pp.

[2] Statistics on Public Institutions for Delinquent Children, 1958. Children's Bureau Statistical Series No. 59, 1958, 48 pp.

[3] Delinquent Children in Penal Institutions. Children's Bureau Publication No. 415, 1964. 33 pp.

forestry camps. Diagnostic and reception center facilities, which are designed to determine the best course of treatment for the children referred to them, are included for the first time this year. The increasing numbers of such facilities throughout the country and the tendency for more States to organize their institutional services along strong centralized lines with the reception and diagnostic center as the hub of the operation made the inclusion of such centers in the report advisable. Detention homes, which provide short-term care for children pending court decisions, are not included.

According to information available to the Children's Bureau at the time this report was prepared there were 274 public institutions for juvenile delinquents in the United States, including Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. This includes 149 State training schools (2 Federal training schools are included in this grouping), 49 local training schools, 63 forestry camps, and 13 reception and diagnostic centers.[4]

Of the 274 public institutions, 245 provided information for this report. This represents an 89 percent return rate. Included were 139 State training schools, 39 local training schools, 57 forestry camps, and 10 reception and diagnostic centers. It should be noted that although 245 institutions reported in the survey, several institutions gave total figures for two or more other institutions under their authority. In these cases the figures had to be eliminated from some of the breakdowns. Therefore, many of the tabulations in the report had to be based only on 233 institutions.

The total number of institutions surveyed for this report (274) is greater than the number surveyed for the 1963 study (235). This increase in number can be attributed largely to the 13 reception and diagnostic centers now included, the opening of several new forestry camps, and the addition of several local schools formerly excluded from the survey.

National estimates for selected items are based on data reported by the 245 institutions together with information available from other sources. More detailed statistical data on the information collected in this study will be found in the appendix tables.

Of the children served by the schools reporting, 83 percent are in State institutions. Also, 79 percent of the children reported on are boys. Hence, the data of this report, as has been true of the earlier reports as well, are heavily influenced in their totals by these two factors. Although the local schools and forestry camps do not contribute significantly to the totals, it can be seen that they indicate marked differences compared with State schools in some areas.

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[4] Excludes institutions or camps that are primarily for young adult offenders. Some locally-administered "camps" are included under local training schools since their programs are more comparable to such institutions than to forestry camps.

LIMITATIONS OF THE DATA

This statistical reporting system is based on uniform reporting definitions and concepts. To the extent the definitions and instructions are interpreted properly and followed accurately in reporting, the statistics collected from the institutions are uniform and comparable.

The data are summarized nationally and by geographic divisions[5] in the form of averages. As always, averages tend to conceal wide variations among individual institutions. As one correspondent has put it "...the attempt to gather nationwide statistics in a field in which State legislation and practice is so diversified as that to which your program is directed may, and often has, concealed fundamental differences among the States..."

Most of the differences in the data arise, however, not from the method of collecting the data but rather from factors influencing them--the size and geographical setting of the institution, its leadership, the scope and content of its program for care and treatment of children, the adequacy in quality and quantity of its personnel, its policies and range of choice in selecting children for admission, and the outside pressures to which it is subjected. For example, one institution, lacking in adequate professional services and facilities, will show a relatively low per capita cost of care; another, strong in such services and facilities, will show a high per capita cost. Similarly, an institution showing a relatively low returnee rate may have available to it a good aftercare supervision (parole) service enhancing the child's ability to adjust to the community; another institution, not having this service, may not fare so well in rehabilitating the juvenile.

In any regular national statistical reporting, it is very difficult, if not impossible, to obtain the kind of qualitative information that would help assess the variations among individual institutions. This can generally be accomplished only through intensive special study and evaluation.

The data from this reporting program can be most helpful if one accepts the fact that they are crude measurements. However, even in this form, the averages reflect some general characteristics of institutional programs thus enabling an individual institution to compare its own program with others and account for its variations and differences from the average. Since this can best be done by the individual institutions themselves, raw data for individual institutions are shown in the appendix tables A-D.

Efforts to improve and refine these statistics are constantly in process. They are especially necessary in such difficult statistical measurements as per capita costs and returnee rates. In the meantime, the data should be used cautiously with full awareness of the methods by which they are collected, of the definitions used, and of their limitations.

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[5] See Appendix Table S for States located in various geographic divisions.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

About children

Approximately 44,100 children were living in public training schools for delinquent children on June 30, 1964. This increase of over 4 percent from 1963 is largely the result of the factors mentioned previously: the inclusion of reception and diagnostic centers, the opening of several new forestry camps, and the inclusion of several additional local schools.

The average length of stay of children in these institutions was 9.3 months; for boys, 8.2 months, and for girls, 10.7 months.

Over one-fourth (28 percent) of the children committed to the training schools during 1964 or returned to them during the year for violating after-care regulations, had been admitted previously (returnee rate). A comparison of institutions reporting in both 1963 and 1964 indicates that the returnee rate did not change appreciably during this period, increasing a little over 1 percent.

About institutions

The majority of the institutions reporting, as well as those not reporting, served boys only. Sixty-seven percent of the reporting schools served boys only, 23 percent served girls only, and 10 percent served both girls and boys.

Less than half (42 percent) of the public training schools had capacities of more than 150 (the maximum size generally recommended). Significantly, institutions with populations of less than 150 children continue to have the lowest returnee rate. This rate tends to increase as the child population of the institution increases.

Slightly more than one-third (37 percent) of the public training schools were overcrowded in 1964. In general, the larger the capacity of the institution the higher the percentage overcrowded. Twenty-nine percent of the schools with capacities under 100 children were overcrowded as compared with 54 percent of the schools with capacities of 300 or more children. The greatest increases over 1963 in overcrowded institutions were in the institutions with capacities of 200-299 children (13 percent increase), and institutions with capacities of 150-199 children (18 percent increase).

About expenditures

As estimated $134,000,000 was spent during the fiscal year 1964 by public institutions for juvenile delinquents. The average annual per capita operating expenditure for caring for a child was $3,020, with considerable variation among individual institutions and among different geographic divisions. (This figure represents the average cost of caring for a juvenile for a full year in the institution. However, since juveniles remain in the institution on the average of 9.3 months, the cost for the average stay in the institution amounts to $2,341.).

About personnel

Training school staff turnover continues to be high. Almost one-fourth of all employees left their jobs in 1964; 67 percent of these were treatment and educational personnel.

There was an average of 2.2 children in the institutions on June 30, 1964, for every full-time employee (administrative, treatment, educational operational, and maintenance).

CHILDREN SERVED

Children in the institutions

Approximately 44,100 children were living in public training schools for delinquent children on June 30, 1964. Relating this number of children to the total child population 10 through 17 years--the age group of most children in institutions--amounts to a rate of about 172 per 100,000 child population. (see table 1)

Table 1.--Rate of children in institutions, per 100,000 child population, by geographic division, 1964

Geographic division	Rate per 100,000 child population (10 through 17 years of age)
All divisions.....	171.9
New England.....	171.7
Middle Atlantic.....	94.8
South Atlantic.....	190.4
East South Central.....	177.7
East North Central.....	146.9
West South Central.....	172.4
West North Central.....	149.4
Mountain.....	253.6
Pacific.....	296.2

A comparison with the rate for 1963 would seem to show an increase of 22 children per 100,000. This increase, however, is probably more apparent than real. The same factors which significantly increased the number of children in public institutions for delinquent children in 1964 and the expenditures on them are also relevant here.

While these figures show a range in rate of from 94.8 to 296.2 among geographic divisions in the proportions of children who are in public training schools, it should not be inferred that such differences exist in the rates of delinquency. To a considerable extent the rates for children in training schools reflect differences among the individual States in their community resources and services for children, and the choices available to the court when it reaches a decision regarding the child who has come in conflict with the law.

Many local courts have no well-developed probation services or public or voluntary agencies available in the community to which they can refer children for help. In such instances, the court must refer children to the public training school, since it is the only resource available. In some States children may be committed to voluntary institutions for delinquent children with provision for paying for their care out of public funds, and this is not reflected in this report of public training schools.

The number of delinquent children that can be taken care of by an institution is limited by the size and capacity of the physical plant. Overcrowding is a critical and persistent problem for many institutions. If a State has not made progress in expanding its facilities to meet increased needs, a comparatively low rate of children in institutions may reflect mainly the limitations of existing physical plants. On the other hand, a high rate may include the additional children accommodated by new building programs and the expansion of existing facilities for children in need of institutional treatment and care.

In 1963, the number of children in institutions decreased about 1 percent from the previous year for the first time in the 11-year history of the reporting plan. It was conjectured that the growing number of reception and diagnostic centers, not at that time included in the report, was a factor in the apparent decrease. In 1964, with the inclusion of these centers, there was a 14 percent increase over 1963, while the general child population, aged 10 through 17, increased only by about 4 percent.

Sex of children

A little over three-fourths of the children in the public institutions were boys. This proportion has not changed since data first became available in 1953. The proportion of boys to girls is about the same as the proportion appearing in delinquency cases in juvenile courts (when traffic cases are excluded).

The proportion of boys ranged from 74 to 86 percent in the various geographic divisions in 1964. Eighty-three percent of the children in local training schools were boys, and all of the youths in the forestry camps were boys.

Returnees

In 1964, over one-fourth (28 percent) of those children committed by courts to the training schools or returned to them during the year for violating aftercare regulations, had been previously committed at some time or other. Of these returnees, more than 7 out of 10 were returned for violation of aftercare regulations.

Individual institutions varied widely in the proportion of children returning to them. Forty-one percent of the schools reporting had a returnee rate of under 10 percent; 4 percent had a rate of 50 percent or over.

Table 2.--Returnee rate, by capacity of institution, 1964[a]

Capacity of institution	Returnee rate (median)
Less than 150 children.....	6.1
150-299 children.....	24.2
300 or more children.....	25.2

[a] The returnee rate was computed by dividing the number of children recommitted by court plus those returned for aftercare violations during the reporting period by the total of all children committed by court plus those returned for after-care violations during the reporting period.

The returnee rate is higher among the larger institutions than among the smaller ones, and this rate tends to decrease as the size of the institution decreases. The median[6] returnee rates of the various size institutions are shown in table 2.

These data may have particular significance in evaluating the recommended standard of limiting the capacity of an institution to 150 children.[7] But while the data show that in general the larger institutions have a higher rate of return, other factors besides size of institution may affect these rates. Some of these factors are related to differences in the administration of treatment programs and in the practices of institutions and agencies regarding the return of children.

[6] The median is defined as the value which divides a statistical distribution into two equal parts--one-half falling below the median and one-half exceeding the median.

[7] Institutions Serving Delinquent Children--Guides and Goals. Children's Bureau Publication No. 360. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1962, p. 33.

For example, the staffing situation of the schools and the extent to which they are caring for more children than their intended capacity may have an effect on these rates. One authority in the field has recently suggested that the higher rates for the larger training schools may be due to placement.[8] Most of these schools are in the heavily populated or urban States. The juveniles, therefore, are returned to the cities from which they came. Parole violations for adults are usually higher in urban areas than rural sections.

Further, family relationships, public attitudes, job opportunities, school adjustments, leisure-time facilities, and a host of other factors in the home and community may spell the difference between success and failure of the released youth. In addition, several States with strongly centralized juvenile correction programs have progressively less "open" institutions, so that a recidivist who had previously been committed to a forestry camp would not be returned to a camp--camps being regarded as relatively "open" facilities. Since all the camps had capacities of less than 150 children, the low returnee rates (often zero) help to account for the low returnee rates for the total institutions of under 150 capacity, and in turn swell the returnee rates of larger State institutions to which the more difficult children and recidivists may be committed.

Runaways

For every 100 children served during 1964 by the institutions, there were almost 12 occurrences of children running away.[9] This runaway rate (see table 3) is lower than it was in 1956 and 1958 but slightly higher than in 1963 for all institutions reporting.

Table 3.--Runaway rates, by type of institution, 1956-1964[a]

Type of Institution	Runaway rate[b]				
	1956	1958	1962	1963	1964
All institutions.....	16.8	12.5	10.0	10.7	11.7
State institutions.....	15.3	11.0	8.6	9.5	11.3
Local institutions.....	42.1	41.2	53.7	33.5	39.6
Forestry camps.....	11.1	8.4	8.6	8.0	10.0

[a] The runaway rate is the number of occurrences of children running away divided by the total number of children served by the institutions during the reporting period. It reflects the number of times any one child may have run away during the period.

[b] For those institutions reporting all years.

Every training school and forestry camp has to face the runaway problem. However, the number of runaways is not necessarily a measure of the

[8] Lunden, Walter A., Statistics on Delinquents and Delinquency, Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, Ill., 1964, p. 262.

[9] In this report a runaway is defined as one who in his efforts to willfully truant from the institution actually leaves the physical custody and control of the institution, regardless of how long he is absent without official permission.

effectiveness of a program. Actually, a low number of runaways may indicate a poor treatment program and an overemphasis on custody.[10]

This perennial problem of runaways is a subject of constant concern to training school administrators. Exploratory research studies by some State training schools have been conducted to find out which elements in the institution program might have stimulated the impulse to run, and to discover the reasons for the susceptibility of boys to those flight-stimulating elements. However, as one authority has pointed out,[11] no major breakthrough has been made to date in understanding the runaway problem.

Institutions in 1964 experienced a wide variation in the proportion of runaways. One-fifth of the institutions had a runaway rate of 20 percent or more, some as high as 90 percent or more. About one-seventh of the institutions had a rate less than 2.5 percent.

Length of stay

On the average, children who were placed in aftercare or discharged outright directly from the institutions had been in the institution for 9.3 months. The average length of stay for boys was 8.2 months as compared with 10.7 months for girls. As shown in table 4, the average lengths of stay in forestry camps and reception and diagnostic centers were shorter than in State and local training schools.

Table 4.--Average length of stay, by type of institution, 1964

Type of institution	Average length of stay
	(months)
All institutions.....	9.3
State institutions.....	10.1
Local institutions.....	9.2
Forestry camps.....	7.2
Reception & diagnostic centers.....	5.0

Most of the children in training schools and forestry camps are sent there for an indeterminate period. However, the length of time a child stays in an institution is influenced by a number of factors. For example, the institution may be forced to consider criteria other than the child's readiness for release, such as his having reached the maximum age served, the decision that nothing more can be done for him, or population pressures.[12] A recent publication of the Department of Institutions of the State of Washington further elaborates on this point: "If a juvenile's unacceptable behavior is

[10] Institutions Serving Delinquent Children, p. 129 (see footnote #7)
[11] Levine, Stanley, "Runaways and Research in the Training School," Crime and Delinquency, National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Vol. 8, No. 1, p. 40.
[12] Institutions Serving Delinquent Children, p. 134 (see footnote #7)

simply a reaction to a temporary crisis in his home, the elapse of only a few days or weeks may enable him to return home with reasonable assurance of successful adjustment. However, the juvenile delinquent's behavior frequently has resulted from years of neglect, abuse, or improper socialization. In such cases, months or even years of treatment may then be required before he can return to his community with any degree of assurance that his behavior will be acceptable. Months of casework often are required in the attempt to prepare a family for the return of their child after his institutionalization, or to find an adequate foster home if the juvenile has no satisfactory home. It has often been necessary to release juveniles before sufficient changes in attitude and adequate preparation in the community have been completed."[13]

Consequently, institutions vary considerably in the time they keep a child. Fifty percent of the institutions kept children 8 months or less. In contrast, 6 percent kept their children for a year and a half or more. The median length of stay ranged from about 7 months in the East North Central division to over 11 months in the East South Central division. Institutions serving only white or both white and non-white children, and boys only or both boys and girls, kept them for a shorter period of time than those serving only non-white children or girls only.

Capacities of the institutions

Training school administrators, in general, feel that "experience has demonstrated that it is difficult to operate an effective treatment program for delinquent children in a large institution. The administration of a big training facility, like that of any other big organization, tends to become complex, cumbersome, and to some extent impersonal, with direction and leadership of the institution separated from the children by various levels of staff. The maximum capacity recommended for a training school is 150 children."[14] It has been found that in smaller institutions it is possible to provide an atmosphere in which both the children and the staff benefit in carrying out a treatment and training program.

Training schools reporting had a capacity range of less than 20 to more than 1,000 children. Fifty-eight percent of the total institutions reporting met the criterion of capacities under 150 children.

Slightly more of the institutions serving only boys than of those serving only girls had capacities of 150 or over; 39 percent of the boys' compared with 36 percent of the girls' institutions. Eighteen out of the 25 institutions serving both boys and girls had capacities of 150 or more children.

Over three-fourths (77 percent) of the State training schools reporting had capacities exceeding 150 children. Local schools had much lower capacities; only 11 percent cared for 150 or more children. Forestry camps had capacities ranging from 20 to 110, with the majority serving less than 50 children.

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[13] Research Review, Department of Institutions, State of Washington, No. VII, December, 1963, p. 16.
[14] Institutions Serving Delinquent Children, p. 33 (see footnote #7)

Occupancy

In 1964, almost 6 out of 10 institutions had an occupancy rate of more than 90 percent of their capacity, while almost 4 out of 10 institutions were housing more children than their stated capacity. An occupancy rate of more than 100 percent obviously means overcrowding with its resulting adverse effects and pressures on both children and institutional staff. For those institutions reporting in the years 1956, 1958, 1962, and 1963, the number with an occupancy rate of more than 100 percent increased from 35 to 55 by 1962, remained the same for 1963, and increased slightly by 1964. Table 5 shows the percentage of overcrowdedness, by type of institution, for the five years studied.

Table 5.--Percent of institutions having an occupancy rate of more than 100 percent, by type of institution, 1956-1964[a]

Type of institution	Percent overcrowded[b]				
	1956	1958	1962	1963	1964
All institutions.....	27.8	40.5	44.7	44.7	47.5
State institutions.....	32.3	45.5	47.0	44.0	50.0
Local institutions.....	0.0	7.7	20.0	12.5	0.0
Forestry camps.....	21.4	21.4	46.2	59.0	45.5

[a] Occupancy rate was computed by dividing the number of resident children on the last day of the reporting period by the capacity of the institution.
[b] For those institutions reporting all years.

The data indicate that overcrowding is worst in the largest institutions. Forty-six percent of the institutions with a capacity of 200-300 children and over half of those with a capacity of 300 or more children had occupancy rates of more than 100 percent. The rates were high for institutions caring for boys, for girls, and for those serving only non-white children.

EXPENDITURES

Public institutions for juvenile delinquents are estimated to have spent a total of about $134,000,000 during the fiscal year 1964 for operating costs as well as capital outlay. This is about 7 percent more than expenditures for the 1963 fiscal year. The increase reflects expenditures made for several newly established institutions and the inclusion of reception and diagnostic centers in this report, as well as a general increase in operating

costs in 1964 as compared with 1963. For institutions reporting in both years, however, total operating costs increased only about 2 percent (see table 6).

Table 6.--Percent change in operating expenditures, by type of institution, 1963-1964

Type of institution	Percent change in operating expenditures, 1963-64[a]		
	Total	Salaries and wages	Other
All institutions.....	+2	+1	+4
State institutions.....	+9	+8	+12
Local institutions.....	+6	+9	-2
Forestry camps.....	+4	+7	0

[a] For those institutions reporting both years.

Expenditures for current operations accounted for about 91 percent of the total money spent in 1964. This included the costs of salaries and wages, food and clothing, office and household supplies, and minor building repairs. The remaining 9 percent was spent for capital improvements.

Seventy-three percent of the money for current operations was used for salaries and wages. This proportion ranged from 61 percent in the East South Central division to 79 percent in the Middle Atlantic division and 76 percent in the New England division.

Institutions serving both boys and girls and boys only spent proportionately less for salaries and wages than institutions serving girls only.

Again, this year as in the past reports, the schools serving only nonwhite children used less of their funds for salaries and wages than other institutions. The proportions are shown in Table 7.

The extent to which a geographic division's economic resources are used to finance public institutions for delinquent children can be expressed by how much a division spends for these institutions for every $10,000 of the division's personal income. Personal income is the current income from all sources received by the residents of each State, and is widely accepted as an index of relative economic capacities of the States which make up each division. The operating expenditures for public institutions for delinquent children per $10,000 of personal income by divisions (a measure of fiscal effort) is shown in table 8. The data are based on operating costs only, and exclude capital outlays.

Table 7.--Percent of operating costs used for salaries and wages, by race and sex served by institution, 1964

Institutions serving	Percent of operating costs used for salaries and wages
Boys only.....	72
Girls only.....	76
Boys and girls.....	72
White only.....	63
Non-white only.....	61
White and non-white.....	74
All.....	73

Table 8.--Estimated total operating expenditures for public institutions for delinquent children, personal income, and expenditures per $10,000 of personal income, by geographic division, 1964

Geographic division[a]	Total operating expenditures for public institutions for delinquent children (estimated)	Personal income (millions)	Expenditure per $10,000. of personal income
All divisions.....	$133,729,197	$461,610	$2.90
New England.....	8,992,363	29,780	3.02
Middle Atlantic.....	18,898,949	101,809	1.86
South Atlantic.....	12,471,035	38,209	3.26
East South Central.....	23,625,526	97,073	2.43
East North Central.....	8,363,104	38,901	2.15
West North Central.....	9,077,418	37,220	2.44
West South Central.....	9,472,012	36,534	2.59
Mountain.....	5,401,948	10,667	5.06
Pacific.....	37,426,842	71,417	5.24

[a] Excludes Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands.

[b] Source: Survey of Current Business, U. S. Department of Commerce, August, 1964, Table 1, p. 16.

Although two divisions may make the same fiscal effort, their total operating expenditures can differ widely. While the New England and the South Atlantic divisions, for example, made almost similar fiscal efforts in 1964, the New England division spent about 28 percent less than the South Atlantic division while its per capita operating expenditures were about 61 percent more (see table 9). For the same reason, a lesser fiscal effort in a wealthy division may yield a larger absolute amount for operating expenditures than a greater effort in a poor division.

Table 9.--Per capita operating expenditures, by geographic division, 1964

Geographic division	Per capita operating expenditures
All divisions.....	$3,020
New England.....	3,606
Middle Atlantic.....	4,808
South Atlantic.....	2,237
East South Central.....	1,563
East North Central.....	3,380
West North Central.....	3,023
West South Central.....	1,965
Mountain.....	3,174
Pacific.....	3,994

Per capita operating expenditures

Per capita operating expenditures are computed in this study by dividing the total operating expenditures by the average daily population of the institution during the year.[15]

The East South Central division compares favorably with other divisions in its fiscal effort toward public institutions for delinquent children. Although this is true, this division also has the lowest per capita operating expenditures (see table 9). The Middle Atlantic division, although having a very poor fiscal effort, shows up at the top in the per capita operating expenditures.

Individual institutions vary considerably in their per capita operating expenditures. About 1 out of 10 of the training schools, camps and centers

[15] It should be emphasized that per capita expenditures are based only on those expenditures paid for by the institutions out of their allotted budget. Expenditures of other agencies made on behalf of the children in institutions are not included, and until the extent of this factor is known, per capita expenditures should be interpreted with caution.

had a per capita operating expenditure of under $1,500 while 5 out of 10 had a per capita of as much as $3,000 or more. This variation is evident even within divisions. For example, in the East South Central division the range extends from about $500 to $2,500, and in the Pacific division the per capita operating expenditures range from about $2,100 to $9,000.

The institutions serving both boys and girls spent less per child than those serving boys only or girls only. Further, the institutions serving only non-white children spent less than those serving white children only or both white and non-white children (see table 10).

Table 10.--Per capita operating expenditures, by sex and race served by institutions, 1964

Institutions serving	Per capita operating expenditure
Boys only	$2,921
Girls only	3,621
Boys and girls	2,727
White only	1,966
Non-white only	1,297
White and non-white	3,513
All	3,020

The average annual per capita operating expenditure for caring for a child was $3,020 for the 233 institutions reporting in 1964. In 1963, it was $2,760 for the 230 institutions reporting. Table 11 presents the percentage change by type of institution when comparing those training schools and forestry camps that reported for both years.

Table 11.--Percent change in per capita operating expenditures, by type of institution, 1963-1964

Type of institution	Percent change in per capita operating expenditures[a]
All institutions	+2
State institutions	+10
Local institutions	+8
Forestry camps	-4

[a] For those institutions reporting both years.

While operating expenditures increased by about 2 percent between 1963 and 1964 for those institutions reporting both years, there was a decrease in the average daily child population of about one-half percent. This resulted in about a 2 percent increase in per capita operating expenditures for all institutions between 1963 and 1964.

PERSONNEL

Public institutions for delinquent children are attempting to provide services which are among the most difficult to administer in the entire child welfare field. In order to perform these services, the primary requirement is personnel that are adequate both in quantity and quality. Too much emphasis cannot be placed upon the importance of having well qualified personnel working with problem children. As was mentioned earlier, the problem of manpower and training for correctional institutions has developed to large proportions and is of current national concern. The following data on personnel are limited, but a more extensive study of the problem is underway, the results of which will be published as a separate supplement to this report.

Staff available

An estimated 18,600 (17,990 reported) full-time employees were being paid for by public institutions for delinquent children in 1964. This is an increase of 12 percent over 1963. This increase may be due partly to new institutions reporting for the first time this year, however. In addition, an estimated 850 part-time employees, approximately 82 percent of them treatment and educational personnel, were on the payrolls of institutions. Some institutions also have full or part-time treatment and educational staff members who are being paid for by other agencies. In 1964, this category included an estimated 425 full-time and 110 part-time treatment and educational employees being paid for by some agency other than the institution itself. Taking into consideration all the personnel, there were approximately 19,025 full-time employees, and about 960 part-time employees.

Two of the primary goals of the institution are training--establishing acceptable habits, teaching certain skills, and interpreting to the child the rules both of the school and society; and treatment--discovering what has caused the child's trouble, and on the basis of this knowledge, attempting to correct his difficulties.[16]

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[16] Institutions Serving Delinquent, p. 5 (see footnote #7).

Significantly, in every type of institution, the treatment and educational personnel (which includes cottage personnel) was the predominant group, as is indicated in table 12.

Table 12.--Percent distribution of employees, by type of employee, and by type of institution, June 30, 1964

Type of institution	Percent distribution of employees		
	Administrative	Treatment and educational	Operational and maintenance
All institutions.....	10.7	61.5	27.8
State institutions.....	10.1	62.2	27.7
Local institutions.....	12.2	54.6	33.2
Forestry camps.....	17.5	60.7	21.8
Reception & diagnostic centers.....	12.4	60.5	27.1

In general, the proportion of all personnel (treatment and educational, administrative and operational-maintenance) remained about the same between 1963 and 1964. However, local institutions and forestry camps showed an increase in the percent of treatment and educational employees and a decrease in percent of operational and maintenance personnel. Divisionally, the proportion of treatment and educational personnel ranged from 68.0 percent in the Pacific division to 52.0 percent in the East South Central division, which had a larger proportion of its employees (38 percent) in operational and maintenance jobs.

The number of vacancies reported by the institutions increased by about 255 from 1963 to 1964. In both years, the vacancies were predominantly in the treatment and educational positions. In 1963 and 1964 the highest percentage of vacancies occurred in the South Atlantic division. In 1963 the lowest percentage of vacancies occurred in the West South Central division, while in 1964 the lowest percentage was in the Mountain division.

Staff turnover

Turnover of staff is a nationwide concern. Filling jobs and keeping them filled is a difficult problem. More than one-fifth (23 percent) of all employees in institutions for delinquent children left their jobs in 1964. Two out of three of these were treatment and educational personnel. The separation rate was the highest in the Mountain division; in institutions having a child population of 300-399; in those serving boys only; and in those institutions serving both white and non-white children. As a result of the

separation rate, at any given time new employees constitute a substantial proportion of the total number of institutional employees.

On June 30, 1964, as many as 29 percent of all employees in training schools and forestry camps had been in their jobs less than one year. The accession rate was highest in the East North Central division, in institutions serving both boys and girls, and in those serving both white and non-white children. Institutions with a child population of 300-399 had the highest accession rate.

Ratio of children to staff

In 1964 the child-employee ratio was about 2.2, that is, there were 2.2 children in the institutions on June 30, 1964, for every full-time employee (administrative, treatment, educational, operational and maintenance). This ratio of children to employees was slightly lower than in 1963. While only a crude measure of the availability of staff, this ratio is useful in presenting an overall comparison of the staffing in the institutions.

The child-employee ratio 2.2 is based on the filled positions on the institution payrolls. When the full-time employees being paid by some other agency are added to the staff, the child-employee ratio decreases to 2.12. If all the vacancies were filled, then the child-employee ratio would drop to 2.03. Apparently, the rate is not appreciably influenced even by the most favorable staffing situation.

Institutions serving girls only had a lower ratio (fewer children per staff member) than those serving boys only, or both boys and girls. The institutions serving only non-white children had a higher ratio than those serving white children only or both white and non-white children. The Middle Atlantic division reported the lowest child-employee ratio (1.5), and the highest ratio (3.7) was reported by the East South Central division.

One hundred and three of the 233 institutions reported no vacancies on their staff. Of the institutions reporting no personnel vacancies, about one-third had a child-employee ratio as high as 3.1 or more. Since these institutions have no vacancies, there seems to be little prospect of lowering their child-employee ratios. The situation is particularly distressing for those institutions which have exceptionally high child-employee ratios.

On the other hand, if the child-employee ratio is computed on the total number of children served, rather than the average daily child population, the average ratio would be about 6.7. That is, there were 6.7 children served by the institution for every full-time employee. This alternative method of calculating child-employee ratio, based on the total number of children served, is preferred by some administrators in the training school field. When the full-time employees being paid by some other agency are added to the staff, this child-employee ratio decreases to 6.6.

APPENDIX TABLES

Data in the following tables are limited to the 245 (or 233 where it was necessary to exclude group data) public institutions for delinquent children that reported for the fiscal year 1964.

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TABLE A.---STATISTICS FROM PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS SERVING DELINQUENT

State schools by State	Children in institutions on first day of reporting period			Children admitted to institutions					Children discharged from institutions			
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Committed by court	Returned for violation of aftercare	Returned from aftercare for other reasons	Other admissions	Total	Discharged outright and directly	Placed in aftercare	Other releases
ALABAMA:												
Boys Industrial School	197	197	---	358	203	70	---	85	380	279	---	101
State Training School for Girls	66	---	66	63	49	10	---	4	50	3	43	4
Industrial School for Negro Children	431	336	95	325	310	15	---	---	299	---	299	---
ARIZONA:												
State School	478	478	---	612	474	138	---	---	597	90	448	59
ARKANSAS:												
Training School for Boys	136	136	---	296	238	56	2	---	311	28	259	9
Fargo Training School for Negro Girls	66	---	66	34	66	3	---	---	37	37	---	---
CALIFORNIA:												
Los Guilucos School for Girls	257	---	257	360	---	46	---	314	390	---	304	86
Youth Training School	1,206	1,206	---	1,776	1,578	171	---	27	1,744	---	1,419	325
Preston School of Industry	898	898	---	1,731	---	198	---	1,533	1,691	---	1,372	319
Paso Robles School for Boys	486	486	---	1,061	---	103	---	958	1,028	---	909	119
Ventura School for Girls	369	---	369	906	---	91	---	815	935	---	758	177
Fricot Ranch School for Boys	220	220	---	474	---	14	---	460	465	---	246	219
Fred C. Nelles School for Boys	494	494	---	1,231	---	103	---	1,128	1,217	---	804	413
COLORADO:												
Lookout Mountain School for Boys	330	330	---	841	428	413	---	---	364	66	786	12
Mount View Girls' School	130	---	130	225	162	30	27	6	144	124	20	---
Federal Correctional Institution[b]	418	418	---	427	293	22	---	112	473	5	228	240
CONNECTICUT:												
School for Boys	221	221	---	332	199	48	2	83	237	2	245	90
Long Lane School	174	---	174	118	91	27	---	---	113	2	107	4
DELAWARE:												
Ferris School for Boys	103	103	---	339	131	54	36	118	338	18	89	231
Wood Haven Kruse School for Girls	44	---	44	394	68	6	9	311	336	9	34	293
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:												
National Training School for Boys[b]	321	321	---	620	360	13	---	247	610	50	160	400
Cedar Knoll-Maple Glen[c]	627	548	79	919	688	191	8	32	703	27	661	15
FLORIDA:												
School for Boys (Marianna)	787	787	---	1,129	919	---	---	210	1,093	869	---	224
School for Girls (Ocala)[d]	138	---	138	169	154	---	---	15	168	155	---	13
School for Boys (Okeechobee)	385	385	---	744	509	---	---	235	717	477	---	240
School for Girls (Forest Hill)[d]	139	---	139	175	167	---	---	8	171	152	---	19
GEORGIA:												
Training School for Boys (Milledgeville)[e]	309	309	---	271	250	7	14	---	290	269	---	21
HAWAII:												
Youth Correctional Facility	176	122	54	140	73	33	20	14	171	15	123	33
IDAHO:												
Industrial Training School	185	143	42	470	192	91	2	185	479	15	214	250
ILLINOIS:												
Industrial School for Boys	304	304	---	447	---	---	---	447	437	8	320	109
State Training School for Boys	710	710	---	2,500	---	---	---	2,500	2,529	9	1,255	1,265
State Training School for Girls	287	---	287	1,042	472	179	---	391	1,025	20	614	391
INDIANA:												
Boys School	736	736	---	983	699	284	---	---	971	140	831	---
Girls School	210	---	210	255	165	90	---	---	266	50	207	9
IOWA:												
Training School for Boys	270	270	---	2,099	357	135	38	1,569	2,093	7	524	1,562
Training School for Girls	87	---	87	267	145	28	24	70	259	7	166	86
KANSAS:												
Boys' Industrial School	222	222	---	453	188	10	5	250	462	22	104	336
State Industrial School for Girls	89	---	89	72	66	4	2	1	75	23	41	11
KENTUCKY:												
Kentucky Village	453	324	129	881	544	257	---	80	866	4	789	73
LOUISIANA:												
Training Institute for Boys	309	309	---	435	347	88	---	---	413	165	248	---
State Industrial School for Girls	92	---	92	166	156	---	---	10	174	169	---	5
Industrial School for Colored Youth	779	643	136	1,499	800	814	---	385	1,559	183	645	731
MAINE:												
Boys Training Center	187	187	---	274	212	43	9	10	263	30	203	30
Stevens Training Center	89	---	89	144	70	14	11	49	161	31	77	53

See footnotes at end of table.

CHILDREN REPORTING FOR 1964, BY STATE SCHOOLS[a]

Children in institutions on last day of reporting period			Returnees	Runaways			Average length of stay (months)	Average daily child population	Annual expenditures (in dollars)					Personnel (on last day of reporting period)				
									All expenditures	Operating			Capital	Total number of employees (full-time)	Type			Total number of vacancies
										Total	Salaries and wages	Other			Administrative	Treatment and educational	Operational and maintenance	
Total	Boys	Girls		Total	Boys	Girls												
175	175	---	70	101	101	---	10	198	329,004	306,670	204,954	101,716	22,334	69	10	40	19	1
79	---	79	---	22	---	22	18	75	189,370	172,782	108,355	64,426	16,589	24	4	18	2	2
---	---	---	---	34	28	6	18	450	370,399	329,897	148,689	181,208	40,502	55	3	14	38	5
454	454	---	16	41	41	---	6	447	1,027,592	933,219	480,715	452,504	94,372	113	14	49	50	4
121	121	---	32	67	67	---	6.2	150	250,450	100,450	99,450	1,000	130,000	38	6	20	12	---
66	---	66	33	2	---	2	12	60	75,307	35,400	35,400	---	39,907	15	---	---	12	---
227	---	227	---	6	---	6	9.0	243	1,347,875	1,347,875	1,034,836	313,039	---	142.4	14.7	104.6	23.1	7.5
1,244	1,244	---	---	8	8	---	10.4	1,226	3,848,900	3,832,155	2,772,562	1,059,593	75,064	397	27	320	50	7
938	938	---	---	24	24	---	7.4	918	3,592,128	3,503,946	2,706,705	797,241	88,182	384	19	299	66	---
519	519	---	---	14	14	---	6.6	511	2,108,450	1,958,693	1,590,608	368,085	149,755	205	20	153	32	4
340	---	340	---	7	---	7	6.1	358	1,952,226	1,798,484	1,467,704	330,780	153,742	193	17	144	32	---
229	229	---	---	3	3	---	11.1	217	1,265,530	1,008,391	763,895	244,496	257,139	110	15	64	31	1
508	508	---	---	46	46	---	7.0	499	2,540,036	2,021,401	1,546,597	474,804	518,634	228	18	160	50	4
307	307	---	16	155	155	---	3.4	335	943,844	926,906	755,920	170,985	16,937	143	10	110	23	8
---	---	---	---	42	---	42	10.5	---	428,704	419,223	419,223	---	9,481	80	5	68	7	1
372	372	---	1	8	8	---	19.1	375.7	1,406,100	1,372,287	1,110,475	261,812	33,813	147	13	21	113	2
216	216	---	1	116	116	---	11.0	215	978,009	930,477	722,015	208,462	47,532	134	10	95	29	2
175	---	175	---	43	---	43	21	178.7	719,823	713,378	575,173	138,205	6,445	113	11	86	16	4
104	104	---	5	73	73	---	7.7	100.0	370,941	337,182	253,240	83,942	33,759	57	6	36	15	---
57	---	57	7	39	---	39	10.5	46	171,409	158,892	118,473	40,419	12,515	29	3	20	6	1
331	331	---	9	134	134	---	16	313.4	1,518,637	1,479,601	1,210,052	269,549	39,035	156	22	21	113	6
669	529	140	---	292	292	---	11	682	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	21
823	823	---	205	143	143	---	11	798	1,225,948	1,199,193	704,852	494,340	26,755	172	12	103	57	9
139	---	139	8	30	---	30	10.7	131	836,060	621,827	435,914	185,913	214,233	125	9	82	34	1
412	412	---	93	72	72	---	10.2	403	788,217	764,239	502,937	261,302	23,977	114	12	69	33	4
143	---	143	14	15	---	15	9.4	134	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
290	290	---	21	103	103	---	13.6	303	1,133,050	985,050	552,788	432,262	148,000	108	21	52	35	50
145	93	52	5	35	26	9	12	147.8	632,708	546,869	436,429	110,440	85,839	76	4	62	10	5
176	139	37	4	104	88	16	8.0	92.2	554,575	531,032	360,069	170,963	23,543	85	14	34	37	4
314	314	---	---	4	4	---	---	279	1,194,434	1,194,433	834,094	360,339	---	158	19	24	115	---
681	681	---	---	85	85	---	---	683	2,403,246	2,403,246	1,897,443	505,803	---	396	41	242	113	---
304	---	304	4	44	---	44	---	302	1,296,372	1,296,373	1,049,678	246,695	---	236	38	116	82	---
788	788	---	18	44	44	---	8.9	716	1,001,037	927,971	641,540	286,431	73,066	172	16	105	51	---
199	---	199	---	54	---	54	12	191.0	341,179	341,179	341,179	---	---	110	17	16	77	10
276	276	---	5	59	59	---	6	275	1,246,625	1,224,826	866,746	358,080	21,797	196	23	129	44	7
95	---	95	---	---	---	---	6	95	426,680	346,706	208,801	137,904	79,973	53	11	32	10	---
213	213	---	5	152	152	---	15	222	1,115,036	836,593	617,841	218,752	278,443	126	13	83	30	1
87	---	87	---	2	---	2	17	86	520,904	406,295	304,856	101,439	114,608	65	8	39	18	---
440	328	112	14	292	278	14	8	518	951,278	917,808	612,601	305,207	33,469	172	18	24	130	9
335	335	---	88	78	78	---	8	327.5	856,034	856,034	498,558	357,476	---	137	13	77	47	3
84	---	84	46	15	---	15	7	96	399,698	379,794	258,372	121,422	19,903	65	8	38	19	---
719	581	138	314	34	31	3	8	650	1,021,830	1,011,827	665,925	345,902	10,002	195	13	103	79	2
198	198	---	31	42	42	---	6.4	198.1	732,751	719,446	521,248	198,198	13,304	99	11	75	13	1
72	---	72	---	96	---	96	11	85.5	307,314	303,516	213,198	90,318	3,798	45	8	24	13	1

TABLE A.--STATISTICS FROM PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS SERVING DELINQUENT

State schools by State	Children in institutions on first day of reporting period			Children admitted to institutions					Children discharged from institutions			
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Committed by court	Returned for violation of aftercare	Returned from aftercare for other reasons	Other admissions	Total	Discharged outright and directly	Placed in aftercare	Other releases
MARYLAND:												
Training School for Boys	343	343	---	1,027	998	---	---	29	1,013	94	648	271
Boys Village	278	278	---	641	641	---	---	---	618	---	---	---
Montrose School for Girls	135	---	135	598	326	32	---	240	491	315	176	---
MASSACHUSETTS:												
Industrial School for Boys	245	245	---	680	238	48	5	389	684	8	373	303
Lyman School for Boys	289	289	---	1,252	508	457	287	---	1,223	1	763	459
Institute for Juvenile Guidance	96	96	---	104	60	27	17	---	98	---	83	15
Industrial School for Girls	114	---	114	620	146	99	---	375	622	3	245	374
Residential Treatment Center	52	52	---	131	82	25	7	17	122	---	97	25
MICHIGAN:												
Boys Training School[f]	516	516	---	577	476	91	---	10	542	85	457	---
Girls Training School[f]	323	---	323	447	148	28	---	271	471	57	134	280
Special Treatment Unit[f]	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)
MINNESOTA:												
State Training School for Boys	200	200	---	689	---	246	---	443	638	39	450	149
Home School for Girls	135	---	135	278	---	97	---	181	264	7	242	15
Youth Vocational Center	38	38	---	114	---	---	---	114	114	3	54	57
MISSISSIPPI:												
Columbia Training School	188	140	48	254	206	48	---	---	200	12	171	17
Oakley Training School	290	259	31	480	233	25	---	222	478	12	220	246
MISSOURI:												
Training School for Boys[g]	490	490	---	588	474	97	14	3	541	1	528	12
Training School for Girls	162	---	162	202	177	20	5	---	150	7	132	11
MONTANA:												
State Industrial School	205	205	---	172	92	70	10	---	158	---	158	---
NEBRASKA:												
Boys Training School	226	226	---	321	226	64	20	11	321	40	265	16
Girls Training School	83	---	83	99	76	11	7	5	94	15	66	13
NEVADA:												
Youth Training Center	148	148	---	190	130	60	---	---	183	7	176	---
Girls Training Center	62	---	62	72	64	8	---	---	73	---	73	---
NEW HAMPSHIRE:												
State Industrial School	167	123	44	544	145	38	73	288	544	---	257	287
NEW JERSEY:												
State Home for Girls	225	---	225	318	200	61	---	57	313	27	196	90
State Home for Boys	690	690	---	1,149	662	317	---	170	1,108	94	760	254
Highfield Treatment Center	19	19	---	72	---	---	---	72	72	72	---	---
Turrell Girls Home	15	---	15	51	---	---	---	51	49	49	---	---
Warren Residential Group Center	20	20	---	69	---	---	---	69	66	66	---	---
Residential Group Center (Ocean)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	59	37	37	---	---
NEW MEXICO:												
Boys' School	242	242	---	355	341	14	---	---	355	355	---	---
Girls' Welfare Home	79	---	79	122	93	19	9	1	143	11	129	3
NEW YORK:												
Training School for Boys	347	347	---	505	369	111	17	8	568	17	509	42
Agriculture & Industrial School	465	465	---	442	354	79	9	---	514	7	459	48
Annex of Training School for Boys	77	77	---	81	---	---	---	81	67	67	---	---
Training School for Girls (Troy)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Highland Training School for Boys	196	196	---	178	166	3	8	1	175	4	161	10
New Hampton Training School for Boys	208	208	---	408	187	182	5	34	380	10	327	43
Otisville Training School for Boys	243	243	---	396	309	76	2	9	410	43	342	25
South Kortright Branch of Boys	---	---	---	30	12	---	---	18	12	---	12	---
Training School for Girls (Hudson)	429	---	429	516	457	56	3	---	486	17	450	19
NORTH CAROLINA:												
Eastern Carolina Training School	160	160	---	164	122	28	---	14	189	5	115	69
Morrison Training School	367	367	---	316	266	24	---	26	314	47	208	59
Stonewall Jackson Training School	343	343	---	379	292	69	---	18	406	38	284	84
Home & Industrial School for Girls	262	---	262	174	159	13	2	---	138	11	109	18
Training School for Negro Girls	152	---	152	171	138	11	---	22	152	11	93	48
Leonard Training School	250	250	---	276	178	72	---	26	267	26	182	35
NORTH DAKOTA:												
State Training School	115	86	29	156	110	29	17	---	110	1	106	3
OHIO:												
Girls' Industrial School	288	---	288	547	---	95	---	452	417	3	410	4
Boys' Industrial School	856	856	---	2,024	1,478	520	---	26	1,835	7	1,559	269
Training Institution	180	180	---	102	100	2	---	---	94	---	76	18

CHILDREN REPORTING FOR 1964, BY STATE SCHOOLS [a]--Continued

Children in institutions on last day of reporting period			Returnees	Runaways			Average length of stay (months)	Average daily child population	Annual expenditures (in dollars)					Personnel (on last day of reporting period)				
									All expenditures	Operating			Capital	Total number of employees (full-time)	TYPE			Total number of vacancies
										Total	Salaries and wages	Other			Administrative	Treatment and educational	Operational and maintenance	
Total	Boys	Girls		Total	Boys	Girls												
390	390	---	159	296	296	---	6	424	1,402,222	1,361,815	1,030,115	331,700	40,407	213	21	159	33	38
301	301	---	52	222	222	---	5	296	1,322,474	1,145,502	885,286	260,216	176,972	172	9	132	31	6
242	---	242	32	44	---	44	7	183.2	703,656	703,656	508,482	195,174	---	133	12	42	79	33
241	241	---	6	97	97	---	7.4	218	854,023	854,023	677,169	176,854	---	125	9	80	36	8
318	318	---	269	243	243	---	5.5	349	1,097,747	1,095,347	816,596	278,751	2,399	158	15	90	53	---
106	106	---	8	---	---	---	8	91	397,275	331,164	331,164	---	66,111	53	10	11	32	1
112	---	112	4	67	---	67	8	129	582,442	582,441	470,932	111,509	---	95	9	69	17	4
61	61	---	1	13	13	---	9.1	73	208,039	166,608	161,408	5,200	46,631	29	5	3	21	---
551	551	---	91	333	333	---	12.9	544	4,713,458	2,388,458	1,894,000	494,458	2,325,000	285	8	212	65	6
299	---	299	1	164	---	164	20	317.6	1,206,807	1,165,851	941,890	223,961	40,956	145	20	103	22	9
(f)	---	---	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)
251	251	---	---	158	158	---	6	280	667,313	667,313	667,313	---	---	126	13	90	23	8
149	---	149	---	100	---	100	11	180	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
38	38	---	48	32	32	---	6	---	126,774	126,774	87,287	39,487	---	15	3	11	1	1
226	166	60	11	98	85	13	7.5	97	242,154	242,154	137,722	104,432	88,391	50	4	41	5	---
292	261	31	6	73	68	5	13.8	302	258,767	253,392	138,322	115,070	5,375	44	3	21	19	1
537	537	---	9	87	87	---	11	515	1,107,889	937,932	614,513	323,419	169,957	162	11	116	35	14
214	---	214	1	3	---	3	12	182	565,369	515,369	371,296	144,073	50,000	92	8	54	30	12
219	219	---	---	73	73	---	9	213	556,785	522,226	321,108	201,118	34,558	81	6	17	58	86
216	216	---	10	54	54	---	9	214	528,113	526,354	325,485	200,869	1,759	78	2	51	25	---
88	---	88	---	7	---	7	13	96	261,084	259,301	183,527	75,774	1,782	55	8	31	17	3
155	155	---	---	11	11	---	9	141	331,841	548,172	331,841	216,331	---	60	4	46	10	3
62	---	62	8	---	---	---	10	58	847,572	462,572	263,334	199,238	385,000	48	6	34	8	5
175	138	37	---	17	15	2	8.5	171	576,947	430,723	423,762	6,961	146,224	92	9	51	32	1
230	---	230	---	10	---	10	10	215	898,925	898,925	754,309	144,616	---	141	17	89	35	3
731	731	---	5	91	91	---	9	636	1,806,088	1,659,575	1,288,158	371,417	146,513	259	27	159	73	11
19	19	---	---	6	6	---	4	19	47,217	47,217	34,920	12,297	---	6	1	2	3	---
17	---	17	---	24	---	24	4	15	49,063	49,063	31,782	17,281	---	6	1	2	3	---
23	23	---	---	---	---	---	4	20	41,727	41,727	28,528	13,199	---	6	1	2	3	---
22	22	---	---	5	5	---	4	22	48,493	48,493	19,346	29,147	---	5	1	1	3	---
242	242	---	160	35	35	---	7	259.8	1,206,998	779,793	484,782	295,011	427,204	107	14	71	22	11
58	---	58	1	34	---	34	7.9	92.3	492,677	438,384	295,532	142,852	54,293	76	11	56	9	---
284	284	---	---	34	34	---	8.7	280	1,935,129	1,857,411	1,591,546	265,865	77,718	298	30	201	67	---
393	393	---	---	115	115	---	11.9	393	2,255,946	2,061,345	1,702,733	358,612	194,600	331	35	229	67	---
91	91	---	---	14	14	---	18.6	85	867,459	596,116	516,571	79,545	271,343	94	11	64	19	---
---	---	---	---	38	---	38	12.8	75	425,476	415,028	343,705	71,323	10,448	74	10	49	15	---
199	199	---	---	48	48	---	14.3	199	928,635	809,376	666,323	143,053	119,259	141	14	102	25	---
236	236	---	---	6	6	---	8.9	230	1,432,885	1,401,807	1,139,946	261,861	31,078	214	25	136	53	---
229	229	---	---	13	13	---	8.5	225	2,915,201	1,428,532	1,183,684	244,848	1,486,669	266	28	179	59	---
18	18	---	---	---	---	---	6	18	156,150	121,439	90,071	31,368	34,711	22	6	9	7	---
459	---	459	---	6	---	6	11.8	414	2,813,438	2,548,267	2,048,247	500,020	265,191	372	40	265	67	---
135	135	---	---	286	286	---	13	153	324,298	204,579	204,579	---	119,719	45	5	11	29	2
369	369	---	---	87	87	---	12.6	362.7	576,063	566,697	357,662	209,035	9,365	80	6	54	20	---
316	316	---	45	94	94	---	12	330	402,643	375,241	375,241	---	27,402	79	7	68	4	---
298	---	298	---	16	---	16	21	290	409,924	406,976	238,450	168,526	2,946	52	6	28	18	6
171	---	171	---	74	---	74	12	151	506,183	173,862	171,872	1,990	56,426	39	4	31	4	---
259	259	---	3	28	28	---	14	254	458,207	435,383	270,003	165,380	22,823	62	6	41	15	---
128	87	41	7	77	69	8	14	73	581,142	422,706	285,774	136,932	158,434	67	8	16	43	1
354	---	354	---	162	---	162	7	314	1,075,942	1,075,942	843,584	232,358	---	206	15	50	141	8
1,028	1,028	---	89	201	201	---	6	938	1,697,051	1,697,051	1,218,007	479,044	---	338	25	259	54	27
185	185	---	---	22	22	---	18	182	653,795	651,713	485,700	166,013	2,080	120	17	95	8	6

TABLE A.---STATISTICS FROM PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS SERVING DELINQUENT

State schools by State	Children in institutions on first day of reporting period			Children admitted to institutions					Children discharged from institutions			
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Committed by court	Returned for violation of aftercare	Returned from aftercare for other reasons	Other admissions	Total	Discharged outright and directly	Placed in aftercare	Other releases
OKLAHOMA:												
State Training School for Boys	128	128	---	310	261	49	---	---	358	238	60	60
State Training School for Negro Boys	114	114	---	105	97	8	---	---	123	81	38	4
State Training School for White Girls	118	---	118	179	145	34	---	---	172	120	50	2
State Training School for Negro Girls	48	---	48	37	32	5	---	---	35	31	4	---
OREGON:												
MacLaren School for Boys[h]	367	367	---	1,273	463	162	54	594	1,270	45	576	649
Hillcrest School	154	---	154	485	139	34	58	254	516	18	185	313
PENNSYLVANIA:												
Youth Dev. Center at Warrendale	111	111	---	173	146	27	---	---	138	5	118	15
Youth Dev. Center at Canonsburg	205	105	100	499	311	---	---	188	460	142	---	318
Youth Rehab. Center at Philadelphia	280	280	---	817	789	---	---	28	727	727	---	---
Youth Dev. Center at Waynesburg	27	---	27	51	49	---	---	2	40	40	---	3
Youth Dev. Center at Cresson	23	---	23	29	29	---	---	---	23	11	---	12
Youth Dev. Center at Loysville	---	---	---	73	72	---	---	1	9	9	---	---
PUERTO RICO:												
Delinquent School for Girls	136	---	136	621	109	4	---	508	640	75	---	570
Delinquent School for Boys	306	306	---	967	331	23	---	613	941	---	162	779
Social Treatment Center	44	44	---	382	45	2	---	335	380	16	2	362
RHODE ISLAND:												
State Training School for Boys	131	131	---	484	340	---	---	144	485	354	---	131
State Training School for Girls	40	---	40	225	82	---	---	143	226	102	---	124
SOUTH CAROLINA:												
Industrial School for Boys	237	237	---	353	304	49	---	---	291	83	195	18
John G. Richards School for Negro Boys	349	349	---	471	385	86	---	---	437	81	345	11
Industrial School for Girls	88	---	88	109	97	12	---	---	104	36	67	1
SOUTH DAKOTA:												
State Training School	134	94	40	234	193	32	6	3	241	69	165	7
TENNESSEE:												
State Vocational School for Boys	351	351	---	936	593	238	---	105	907	---	770	137
Vocational School for Colored Boys	291	291	---	439	329	---	---	110	367	367	---	---
Vocational School for Girls	158	---	158	163	134	27	2	---	166	---	---	---
Vocational School for Colored Girls	75	---	75	106	88	18	---	---	89	89	---	---
Youth Center	69	69	---	96	96	---	---	---	82	---	66	16
TEXAS:												
Gatesville School for Boys	1,488	1,488	---	2,263	1,281	513	---	469	2,410	381	1,507	522
Gainesville School for Girls	241	---	241	647	288	80	---	279	590	---	253	337
Crockett School for Negro Girls	150	---	150	227	121	16	---	90	221	---	104	117
Mountain View School for Boys	---	---	---	416	4	5	---	381	151	---	108	43
UTAH:												
State Industrial School	257	183	74	420	202	196	---	22	461	26	427	8
VERMONT:												
The Weeks School	119	75	44	291	149	41	59	42	265	12	197	56
VIRGIN ISLANDS:												
Insular Training School	63	51	12	13	---	---	---	13	20	---	20	---
VIRGINIA:												
Beaumont School for Boys	379	379	---	591	481	95	---	15	572	25	494	53
Hanover School for Boys	312	312	---	478	373	97	---	8	498	8	448	42
Bon Air School for Girls	127	---	127	273	223	44	---	6	240	18	204	18
J. P. Barrett School for Girls	118	---	118	126	106	19	---	1	132	5	118	9
WASHINGTON:[i]												
Green Hill School Luther Burbank School Maple Lane Village Martha Washington School	786	541	245	6,250	1,119	185	---	4,160	5,320	16	815	4,489
WEST VIRGINIA:												
Industrial School for Boys	238	238	---	274	274	35	14	---	261	85	172	4
Industrial Home for Girls	149	---	149	85	82	3	---	---	73	45	26	2
WISCONSIN:												
School for Girls	185	---	185	557	277	130	27	123	557	8	389	160
Kettle Moraine Boys' School	252	252	---	972	---	8	13	951	925	---	779	146
School for Boys (Wales)	298	298	---	1,976	958	705	75	238	1,948	3	630	1,315
WYOMING:												
Industrial Institute	92	92	---	135	75	43	5	12	128	23	85	20
Girls' School	62	---	62	58	50	8	---	---	51	6	41	4

[a]
[b] Data culled from Form CB-210-JD, Report from Public Training Schools for Delinquent Children, Annual Information, as reported.
[c] Federal Institutions.
[d] Cost and personnel data not available.
[e] Expenditures for Forest Hill are included in figures for Ocala.
Milledgeville includes a combined report for Atlanta, Augusta and Macon.

CHILDREN REPORTING FOR 1964, BY STATE SCHOOLS[a]--Continued

Children in institutions on last day of reporting period			Returnees	Runaways			Average length of stay (months)	Average daily child population	Annual expenditures (in dollars)					Personnel (on last day of reporting period)				
									All expenditures	Operating			Capital	Total number of employees (full-time)	Type			Total number of vacancies
										Total	Salaries and wages	Other			Administrative	Treatment and educational	Operational and maintenance	
Total	Boys	Girls		Total	Boys	Girls												
80	80	---	53	56	56	---	6.2	135	405,706	397,596	235,148	162,448	8,077	63	8	38	17	---
96	96	---	26	64	64	---	11.2	106	218,647	208,452	122,971	85,481	10,193	45	6	15	24	---
125	---	125	53	18	---	18	10.9	124	330,391	310,502	189,828	120,674	19,888	59	6	34	19	---
50	---	50	5	6	---	6	15.9	49	105,778	97,701	49,069	48,632	8,077	20	2	8	10	---
370	370	---	6	109	109	---	5.8	374	2,110,745	2,086,809	1,521,475	565,334	23,934	270	38	194	38	14
123	---	123	2	92	---	92	3.8	132	887,103	879,190	735,850	143,340	7,912	133	8	101	24	10
118	118	---	27	247	247	---	8	101.2	970,587	953,871	489,175	464,696	27,848	131	14	67	50	23
244	131	113	21	116	91	25	10.5	223	1,157,940	1,128,327	936,635	191,692	29,613	187	13	112	62	2
320	320	---	82	172	172	---	8	280	878,510	859,245	661,529	197,716	19,264	171	28	92	51	8
35	---	35	3	4	---	4	8.5	32	200,135	197,770	142,781	54,990	2,363	36	6	20	10	---
29	---	29	---	36	---	36	10	28	317,915	273,369	189,029	84,340	44,546	52	7	19	26	18
64	64	---	---	18	18	---	---	41	252,746	202,868	135,465	67,403	49,878	80	15	40	25	0
117	---	117	---	200	---	200	20.0	114.8	261,821	184,884	157,123	27,761	76,937	75	7	57	11	19
332	332	---	23	354	354	---	16.5	327.7	406,254	390,285	224,732	165,553	15,967	137	8	102	27	16
46	46	---	2	38	38	---	13	43	147,338	139,338	101,568	37,770	8,000	41	5	27	9	7
130	130	---	128	108	108	---	4.5	135	492,100	487,416	404,184	83,232	4,684	76	9	46	21	10
39	---	39	15	99	---	99	8	39.1	135,089	135,021	114,335	20,686	68	23	4	17	2	1
299	299	---	73	57	57	---	12	256	195,696	---	---	---	43,975	57	4	17	36	---
383	383	---	71	37	37	---	10.5	363.7	266,810	266,809	136,899	129,910	---	41	3	13	25	---
93	---	93	---	---	---	---	11	87.4	155,644	131,794	85,058	46,736	23,849	23	3	12	8	---
127	94	33	24	49	45	4	8	140.9	373,368	240,457	240,457	---	132,911	62	8	39	15	---
380	380	---	238	137	137	---	5	365	677,138	677,138	399,272	277,866	277,861	109	7	90	12	1
363	363	---	110	3	3	---	8	365	507,797	507,797	291,199	216,598	---	87	6	20	61	---
155	---	155	---	---	---	---	14	160	323,935	323,935	196,207	127,728	---	66	5	49	12	---
87	---	87	18	---	---	---	9	83	190,001	108,083	108,083	---	81,918	35	4	29	2	2
83	83	---	---	9	9	---	12	88	192,699	186,311	97,640	88,670	6,389	22	3	11	8	1
1,341	1,341	---	6	352	352	---	9.7	1,370	2,228,754	2,181,760	1,547,900	633,860	46,993	473	32	360	81	28
298	---	298	---	58	---	58	9.7	275	584,379	543,408	420,811	122,597	40,971	113	11	73	29	3
156	---	156	1	88	---	88	13.6	153	244,828	231,345	158,018	73,327	13,481	42	7	25	10	2
265	265	---	---	2	2	---	7.8	238	657,965	623,214	459,997	163,217	34,750	112	8	88	16	47
216	170	46	---	61	51	10	8.0	264	995,318	826,818	570,818	256,600	167,900	102	12	78	12	---
145	110	35	8	40	36	4	15	159	575,257	575,213	378,406	196,851	---	73	6	47	20	5
56	45	11	---	9	5	4	30	56	119,658	108,839	97,921	10,918	10,817	26	5	12	9	3
398	398	---	---	52	52	---	7.9	386	671,251	641,063	386,281	254,782	30,188	81	9	57	15	1
292	292	---	---	19	19	---	8.2	376	591,088	572,889	354,922	217,967	18,199	76	8	57	11	---
160	---	160	---	9	---	9	5.9	171	386,503	350,581	240,053	110,528	35,922	54	7	43	4	---
112	---	112	---	3	---	3	11.5	130	304,297	291,743	200,232	91,511	12,554	47	6	35	6	3
									1,054,171	1,052,509	746,012	306,497	1,662	141	15	88	38	10
									457,241	457,241	306,692	150,549	---	65	8	41	16	3
930	670	260	57	460	368	92	11	982	842,550	829,055	623,089	205,966	13,495	120	15	82	23	1
									314,697	314,633	216,128	98,505	64	43	6	27	10	4
258	238	---	49	---	---	---	9	243	475,320	409,770	231,870	177,900	65,550	73	7	34	32	---
161	---	149	3	13	---	13	21	157	227,383	227,383	122,239	105,144	---	40	4	33	3	1
185	---	185	---	143	---	143	6.4	189.0	963,165	935,914	746,963	188,951	27,250	130	13	98	19	5
299	299	---	1	17	17	---	5.0	264.7	1,186,303	1,171,764	872,479	299,285	14,538	164	12	118	34	3
326	326	---	1	36	36	---	4.9	301.2	1,333,238	1,305,796	941,180	364,616	27,441	184	16	131	37	4
99	96	---	9	13	13	---	9	95	242,786	142,786	142,786	---	100,000	32	2	7	23	---
58	---	58	1	8	---	8	11.3	62.9	170,376	120,302	116,997	3,305	50,072	38	4	32	2	---

[f] Boys Training School includes combined reporting for Camp LaVictorie, Camp Nekomis, Reception & Diagnostic Center and Special Treatment Unit.
[g] Training School for Boys includes report for Cuivre River Camp.
[h] Combined reporting for Camp McCarney and Boys' Work Camp (Tillamook)
[i] Population data includes combined reporting for the four forestry camps. Annual expenditures and personnel reported by individual schools.

TABLE 8.--STATISTICS FROM PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS SERVING DELINQUENT

Local schools by State	Children in institutions on first day of reporting period			Children admitted to institutions					Children discharged from institutions			
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Committed by court	Returned for violation of aftercare	Returned from aftercare for other reasons	Other admissions	Total	Discharge outright and directly	Placed in aftercare	Other releases
CALIFORNIA:												
Girls Rehabilitation Facility	---	---	---	91	91	---	---	---	71	---	71	---
Chabot Ranch (Alameda Boys' Camp)	58	58	---	135	135	---	---	---	133	---	67	66
Las Palmas School for Girls	99	---	99	113	113	---	---	---	106	7	100	2
Twin Pines Ranch	69	69	---	79	79	---	---	---	76	---	70	6
San Benito School for Boys	36	36	---	---	---	---	---	---	24	---	19	5
Verdemont Ranch	51	51	---	895	73	---	4	816	886	1	44	839
Rancho del Campo	82	82	---	137	133	---	---	---	137	---	116	21
Log Cabin Ranch	85	85	---	143	143	---	---	---	123	---	120	3
William F. James' Ranch	52	52	---	83	66	2	4	11	83	---	60	23
Sonoma Mobile Camp	14	14	---	34	34	---	---	---	32	26	---	6
Tulare Co. Boys Camp	53	53	---	150	134	16	---	---	143	135	---	9
Alameda Co. Sr. Boys Camp	86	86	---	136	136	---	---	---	122	1	98	23
Bar-O-Ranch	30	30	---	56	56	---	---	---	59	59	---	---
Natividad Boys' Ranch	23	23	---	44	44	---	---	---	39	---	34	5
Camp Karl Holton	85	85	---	225	196	---	---	29	268	---	141	127
Alameda Co. Juvenile Home F/Girls	66	---	66	99	96	---	---	3	112	1	94	17
Contra Costa County Boys Ranch	30	30	---	83	83	---	---	---	83	4	51	28
Boys' Ranch No. 2 (Santa Clara)	50	50	---	85	69	12	2	2	83	---	52	31
David R. McMillan School	57	39	18	121	121	---	---	---	107	---	71	36
FLORIDA:												
Duval Co. Par. Home F/Negro Girls	22	---	22	16	26	---	---	---	9	9	---	---
Duval Par. Home for Negro Boys	143	143	---	162	162	---	---	---	113	77	---	36
Dade Co. Children's Home	300	211	89	1,030	1,030	---	---	---	984	984	984	---
KENTUCKY: [b]												
Ormsby Village	109	82	27	139	94	---	28	16	134	19	120	9
Ridgewood												
LOUISIANA:												
Milne Boys' Home	79	79	---	147	136	1	---	10	136	47	21	68
MASSACHUSETTS:												
Middlesex Co. Training School	97	97	---	99	96	3	---	---	98	98	---	---
Essex Co. Training School	82	75	7	30	30	---	---	---	49	36	13	---
MINNESOTA:												
County Home School	126	126	---	492	235	20	---	237	498	4	237	---
Boys Totem Town	73	73	---	287	287	---	---	---	297	---	---	---
MISSOURI:												
Missouri Farm (Hills)	114	114	---	193	128	13	---	52	186	69	90	27
Mermac Hills	36	---	36	41	34	---	---	7	38	33	---	5
OHIO:												
Cleveland Boys' School	121	121	---	176	163	13	---	---	179	---	125	52
Blossom Hill School for Girls	79	---	79	90	88	---	2	---	83	---	39	44
PENNSYLVANIA:												
Berks County Boys Home	14	14	---	30	28	---	---	2	23	17	5	1
Luzerne Co. Indust. School F/Boys	131	131	---	117	115	---	---	2	132	107	---	25
TEXAS:												
Harris Co. Boys School	70	70	---	49	49	---	---	---	71	---	71	---
Dallas Co. Boys Indust. School	34	34	---	44	37	2	2	---	42	---	32	10
Bexar Co. School for Girls	19	---	19	19	17	2	---	---	19	---	19	---

[a] Data culled from Form CB-210-JD, Report from Public Training Schools for Delinquent Children, Annual Information, as reported.
[b] These schools are now administratively combined.

CHILDREN REPORTED FOR 1964, BY LOCAL HEADING *

Children in institutions at last day of reporting period			Re-turnees	Runaways			Average length of stay (months)	Average daily child population	Annual expenditures (in dollars)				Deficit	Personnel (on last day of reporting period)				Total number of receiving
									All expenditures	Operating				Total number of employees (full-time)	Type			
Total	Boys	Girls		Total	Boys	Girls				Total	Salaries and wages	Other			Administrative	Treatment and education	Operations and maintenance	
[illegible]																		

TABLE C.--STATISTICS FROM PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS SERVING DELINQUENT

Forestry camps by State	Children in institutions on first day of reporting period			Children admitted to institutions					Children discharged from institutions			
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Committed by court	Returned for violation of aftercare	Returned from aftercare for other reasons	Other admissions	Total	Discharged outright and directly	Placed in aftercare	Other releases
ALASKA:												
Youth Conserv. Camp and School	21	21	---	90	90	---	---	---	66	1	23	42
CALIFORNIA:												
Camp Malibu (Junior) David Gonz	68	68	---	154	154	---	---	---	112	112	---	---
Glenn Rocky	54	54	---	197	164	---	---	33	199	---	93	106
Camp Kenyon Boulder	89	89	---	211	209	---	---	96	---	---	122	177
Joplin Ranch	43	43	---	74	74	---	---	---	67	---	67	---
Los Prietos	84	84	---	200	180	20	---	---	183	---	141	42
Camp William Mendenhall	87	87	---	214	191	---	---	23	226	---	141	83
Jr. Camp C. B. Afflerbaugh	92	92	---	272	267	2	---	43	230	---	179	143
Bouquet Canyon Jr. Boys' Camp	68	68	---	187	179	---	---	48	184	---	96	93
Junior Camp Joseph Paige	70	70	---	203	183	---	20	6	215	---	131	90
Malibu Junior Camp	72	72	---	219	218	---	---	---	232	232	---	---
Senior Camp Fred Miller	79	79	---	173	165	---	---	8	167	138	---	29
Junior Camp Vernon Kilpatrick	89	89	---	168	143	1	---	179	184	---	72	114
Oak Grove Boys Camp	68	68	---	201	153	---	---	48	119	104	---	15
Camp Joe Scott	92	92	---	214	214	---	---	---	184	143	41	---
Camp John Muir	93	93	---	233	213	---	---	193	247	---	109	138
Camp Owen (Kern Co. Juv. Forestry)	63	63	---	136	171	34	---	---	138	119	73	46
Pine Grove Forestry Youth Camp	76	76	---	247	---	---	---	247	253	---	172	81
Ben Lomond Forestry Youth Camp	83	83	---	198	---	---	---	198	211	---	148	63
Mount Bullion Forestry Camp	122	122	---	330	---	---	---	330	315	---	204	93
Washington Ridge Youth Conservation	98	98	---	271	---	---	---	271	288	---	151	67
HAWAII:												
Waiakai Forestry Camp	11	11	---	36	---	---	---	36	22	---	9	9
ILLINOIS: [b]												
Illinois State Boys Camp Shawnee Fort Massac Lowden State Mississippi Palisades Park Chautauqua State Boys Camp Forest Union Mobile State Boys Camp Kaskaskia State Boys Camp New Salem State Boys Camp	404	404	---	1,979	---	---	---	1,979	1,861	6	784	1,170
KENTUCKY:												
State Boys Camp	20	20	---	93	93	---	---	---	88	---	75	13
MARYLAND:												
Green Ridge Forestry Camp F/Boys	32	32	---	141	---	---	---	141	140	83	---	57
Highland (Lonesoming)	29	29	---	84	---	---	---	84	101	72	---	29
Meadow Mountain	28	28	---	120	---	---	---	120	121	68	---	53
Victor Cullen	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	93	86	---	---	---
MASSACHUSETTS:												
Stephen L. French Youth Camp	29	29	---	98	98	---	---	---	97	---	77	20
MICHIGAN: [c]												
Camp Lavistoire Camp Wakonis	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
MINNESOTA:												
Thistledew Lake Forestry Camp	45	45	---	138	---	2	---	136	129	3	70	56
St. Croix Forestry Camp	34	34	---	111	---	---	---	111	96	---	49	47
MISSOURI: [d]												
Osiyo River State Camp	(d)	(d)		(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
OHIO:												
Madison Youth Camp	38	38	---	98	---	---	---	---	78	66	---	12
Zaleski Youth Camp	36	36	---	93	89	---	---	---	101	---	69	32
Herbert F. Christain Camp	---	---	---	29	29	---	---	---	33	---	8	5
OREGON: [e]												
Camp Hennessy Boys' Work Camp (Tillamook)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)
PENNSYLVANIA:												
Youth Forestry Camp #1	21	21	---	73	70	---	---	---	69	53	---	---
Youth Forestry Camp #2	19	19	---	48	43	2	3	---	61	43	18	18
Youth Forestry Camp #3	23	23	---	34	34	---	---	---	39	39	---	0
VIRGINIA:												
Natural Bridge Forestry Camp	86	86	---	94	94	---	---	21	60	---	0	21
WASHINGTON: [f]												
Cedar Creek Capitol Forest Spruce Canyon Mission Creek	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)
WEST VIRGINIA:												
West Va. Forestry Camp for Boys	80	80	---	152	152	---	---	---	132	132	---	---
WISCONSIN:												
Black River Camp	49	49	---	[illegible]	---	---	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	3	84	84

[a] Data culled from Form CB-210-JD, Report from Public Training Schools for Delinquent Children, Annual Information, as reported.
[b] Combined report for 10 forestry camps administered by the Division of Forestry Camps.
[c] Included in Boys Training School (State) report.

CHILDREN REPORTING FOR 1964, BY FORESTRY CAMPS[a]

Children in institutions on last day of reporting period			Re-turnees	Runaways			Average length of stay (months)	Average daily child population	Annual expenditures (in dollars)					Personnel (on last day of reporting period)				
									All expenditures	Operating			Capital	Total number of employees (full-time)	Type			Total number of vacancies
										Total	Salaries and wages	Other			Administrative	Treatment and educational	Operational and maintenance	
Total	Boys	Girls		Total	Boys	Girls												
28	28	---	1	9	9	---	8.5	26.7	129,000	129,000	129,000	---	---	11	2	9	---	---
76	76	---	---	39	39	---	7.2	77.3	208,248	208,813	160,812	46,001	53	25	5	17	4	---
53	53	---	51	68	68	---	6.4	77.0	177,867	177,867	123,918	54,949	---	18	3	9	6	---
85	85	---	59	---	---	---	7.2	83	194,649	194,310	146,744	47,566	374	20	3	11	6	---
42	42	---	---	9	9	---	7.6	44.5	129,397	111,634	78,541	33,113	13,719	12	2	7	3	---
83	83	---	20	56	56	---	6.9	67.0	211,700	204,284	123,634	80,650	6,873	23	6	16	3	---
98	98	---	---	20	20	---	7.2	81.1	212,863	212,863	104,211	48,652	---	20	3	11	6	---
96	96	---	2	62	62	---	8.1	88.5	227,163	227,163	172,614	54,549	---	23	3	14	6	---
72	72	---	1	19	19	---	8.3	72.3	196,347	196,366	148,780	49,786	---	18	3	10	5	---
84	84	---	3	28	28	---	9.0	69	232,937	232,836	185,286	47,650	---	23	3	14	4	---
92	92	---	33	44	44	---	9.0	92	211,063	211,063	115,898	45,165	---	---	---	---	---	---
92	92	---	1	67	67	---	9	98	187,829	187,829	140,727	47,102	---	23	2	20	1	---
92	92	---	1	67	67	---	9	98	294,997	294,786	221,187	73,599	---	49	6	29	14	1
93	93	---	2	52	52	---	11	85	210,172	210,172	160,176	49,996	---	23	4	17	4	---
90	90	---	---	23	23	---	7.2	66.0	200,459	200,459	139,911	54,672	---	21	3	13	3	---
98	98	---	---	35	35	---	9	85.9	231,261	231,233	177,661	53,533	66	27	4	19	4	---
96	96	---	---	96	96	---	7.8	84.7	178,733	124,189	124,183	---	7,256	16	4	---	16	---
63	63	---	17	17	17	---	6.0	60.0	192,573	192,573	138,666	53,907	---	13	3	10	2	---
70	70	---	---	6	6	---	9.2	63	199,139	199,139	119,920	63,219	---	16	3	11	2	---
71	71	---	---	3	3	---	9.2	71	362,409	362,409	199,074	147,335	---	28	3	21	4	---
129	129	---	---	12	12	---	9.2	129	270,188	256,338	143,238	113,230	13,850	21	3	14	4	---
89	89	---	---	18	18	---	9.0	94										
14	14	---	---	0	0	---	9	14	61,938	61,938	48,960	12,948	---	10	1	8	1	---
663	663	---	23	532	532	---	---	663	1,420,231	1,409,200	827,262	433,138	---	146	23	111	28	6
31	31	---	---	21	21	---	6	33	66,032	63,271	33,761	29,430	849	9	2	---	7	2
37	37	---	---	23	23	---	3	33										
46	46	---	---	12	12	---	3	33	196,179	196,362	163,332	131,930	43,237	40	4	32	4	---
37	37	---	---	9	9	---	3	37										
36	36	---	---	---	---	---	3	37										
37	37	---	1	3	3	---	6.2	24.3	89,000	89,000	66,000	23,000	---	11	1	---	10	---
(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
83	83	---	---	34	34	---	6	49	135,911	135,911	93,199	42,706	---	17	4	10	3	---
69	69	---	---	13	13	---	6	49	107,862	107,862	80,671	43,169	---	13	3	9	3	1
(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(b)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
84	84	---	---	43	43	---	6	49	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
93	93	---	---	29	29	---	6	49	106,334	106,334	73,774	47,560	---	13	3	8	2	---
28	28	---	---	3	3	---	6 1/2	19	76,861	55,861	55,861	---	48,553	14	2	12	---	4
(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
59	59	---	1	31	31	---	7	30.3	101,185	101,099	58,282	42,509	877	10	2	7	1	2
47	47	---	3	23	23	---	6	32	107,706	107,706	68,774	38,932	1,727	10	2	6	2	2
18	18	---	---	8	8	---	6	18.0	57,158	57,158	37,158	20,000	1,726	10	2	6	2	---
48	48	---	---	17	17	---	---	36	92,406	48,858	25,859	22,999	1,606	12	2	8	2	---
(d)	---	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	178,452 136,766 107,925 178,778	177,833 178,108 152,508 178,778	111,788 110,264 107,007 110,307	66,107 67,844 45,501 67,581	1,606 62,556 2,918 ---	19 18 23 20	4 4 3 3	9 9 12 9	6 5 8 8	1 1 ---
81	81	---	---	24	24	---	10	85	101,160	101,160	72,720	28,440	---	13	3	8	2	---
46	46	---	1	13	13	---	6.8	43.8	120,776	107,107	82,276	24,831	2,604	10	2	10	2	---

[a] Included in Training School for Boys (State) report.
[b] Included in Reception School for Boys (State) report.
[c] Population data combined with the State report of the Division of Juvenile Rehabilitation. Annual expenditures and personnel reported by individual camps.

Population data combined with the State report of the Division of Juvenile Rehabilitation. Annual expenditures and personnel reported by individual camps.

TABLE D.--STATISTICS FROM PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS SERVING DELINQUENT

Reception and diagnostic centers by State	Children in institutions on first day of reporting period			Children admitted to institutions					Children discharged from institutions			
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Committed by court	Returned for violation of aftercare	Returned from aftercare for other reasons	Other admissions	Total	Discharged outright and directly	Placed in aftercare	Other releases
CALIFORNIA:												
Northern Reception Center	293	228	65	3,149	1,777	867	---	505	3,154	---	434	2,720
Southern Reception Center	339	291	48	3,598	2,225	984	---	389	3,584	2	398	3,186
ILLINOIS:												
Reception & Diagnostic Center for Boys	197	197	---	2,852	1,636	893	---	323	2,850	4	142	2,704
KENTUCKY:												
State Reception Center	104	77	27	951	736	58	99	60	937	---	155	782
MASSACHUSETTS:												
Reception Detention Center for Boys	136	136	---	878	878	51	23	---	969	64	---	---
MICHIGAN:												
Reception-Diagnostic Center[b]	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
MINNESOTA:												
Central Reception & Diagnostic Center	143	105	38	989	755	145	---	69	1,025	9	287	729
NORTH CAROLINA:												
Juvenile Evaluation Center	132	76	56	250	4	28	---	218	234	32	112	70
OHIO:												
Juvenile Diagnostic Center	342	230	120	2,566	2,469	---	---	97	2,501	319	2,195	---
OREGON:												
Ft. Boston Diagnostic & Treatment Center	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Cascadia Reception-Diagnostic Center												

a Data culled from Form CB-233-JD, Report from Public Training Schools for Delinquent Children, Annual Information, as reported.
b Included in Boys Training School (State) report.
c Annual information combined with State report of the Division of Juvenile Rehabilitation. Annual expenditures and personnel costs reported individually for State schools, forestry camps and reception and diagnostic centers.

CHILDREN REPORTING FOR 1964, BY RECEPTION AND DIAGNOSTIC CENTERS[a]

Children in institutions on last day of reporting period			Returnees	Runaways			Average length of stay (months)	Average daily child population	Annual expenditures (in dollars)					Total number of employees (full-time)	Personnel (on last day of reporting period)			
										Operating			Capital		Type			Total number of vacancies
Total	Boys	Girls		Total	Boys	Girls			All expenditures	Total	Salaries and wages	Other			Administrative	Treatment and educational	Operational and maintenance	
288	245	43	---	9	9	---	1.0	321	1,591,252	1,571,539	1,268,147	303,392	19,713	184	9	148	27	1
353	353	---	---	9	9	---	1.0	358	1,709,928	1,709,928	1,374,384	335,544	---	198	13	155	30	14
199	199	---	25	2	2	---	---	194	1,185,676	1,185,676	897,492	288,184	---	183	35	40	108	---
112	87	25	52	45	45	---	2	108	136,974	136,974	136,974	---	---	38	6	10	22	---
141	141	---	68	1	1	---	2	170	449,045	449,045	364,939	84,106	---	63	12	39	12	---
(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
107	86	21	---	60	40	20	3	118	323,888	323,888	323,888	---	---	113	3	110	---	31
138	110	28	---	226	199	27	6.7	123	231,873	231,873	231,873	---	---	52	4	19	29	3
407	289	118	---	47	43	4	2	385	1,396,710	1,396,710	1,396,710	---	---	400	42	297	61	---
(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	1,230,600 1,045,810	1,230,600 928,359	895,789 660,161	334,811 268,198	--- 117,451	176 147	21 22	104 90	51 35	27 13

TABLE E.--PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FOR DELINQUENT CHILDREN, BY TYPE, DIVISION, CAPACITY, SEX AND RACE GROUP SERVED, JUNE 30, 1964

Type, division, capacity, sex and race group served	All institutions		Institutions that reported	
	Number[a]	Percent	Number	Percent
All institutions	274	100	245[c]	100
Type				
State	149	54	139	57
Local	49	18	39	16
Forestry camps	63	23	57	24
Reception & Diagnostic Centers	13	5	10	3
Division[b]				
New England	19	7	17	7
Middle Atlantic	28	10	28	11
South Atlantic	33	12	31	13
East South Central	24	9	22	9
East North Central	42	16	39	16
West North Central	25	9	21	9
West South Central	22	8	21	9
Mountain	9	3	8	3
Pacific	72	26	58	23
Capacity				
Less than 100 children	127	46	108	44
100-149 children	37	13	36	15
150-199 children	24	9	24	10
200-299 children	43	16	37	15
300 or more children	43	16	38	15
Not reported	0	0	2	1
Sex group served				
Boys only	182	66	164	67
Girls only	63	23	56	23
Boys and girls	29	11	25	10
Race group served				
White only	26	9	25	10
Nonwhite only	22	8	20	8
White and nonwhite	226	83	200	82

[a] The list of institutions was compiled for the most part from the "Directory of Public Training Schools for Delinquent Children," Children's Bureau, September 1963. Changes and additions since the Directory was published were also used.

[b] See Table S page 39 for States included in each division.

[c] Although 245 institutions reported in the survey, several institutions gave total figures for two or more other institutions under their central authority. Hence, all other tabulations in the appendix are based only on 233 institutions.

TABLE F.--CHILDREN IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FOR DELINQUENT CHILDREN, BY SEX, AND BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION AND DIVISION, JUNE 30, 1964

Division and type of institution	Total	All institutions		Institutions that reported		Institutions that did not report[a]	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
All institutions	44,136	34,881	9,255	30,993	8,421	3,888	834
New England	2,407	1,880	527	1,825	477	55	50
Middle Atlantic	4,251	3,236	1,015	3,236	1,015	---	---
South Atlantic	5,913	4,437	1,476	4,177	1,306	260	170
East South Central	5,554	4,442	1,112	4,442	934	---	118
East North Central	7,289	5,691	1,598	5,435	1,558	256	40
West North Central	3,191	2,363	828	2,200	771	163	57
West South Central	4,616	3,556	1,060	3,514	1,060	42	---
Mountain	1,637	1,297	340	1,087	281	210	59
Pacific	9,278	7,979	1,299	9,077	939	2,902	340
State institutions	35,361	27,365	8,196	24,949	7,639	2,420	557
New England	1,988	1,518	470	1,518	470	---	---
Middle Atlantic	3,997	2,982	1,015	2,982	1,015	---	---
South Atlantic	5,260	3,867	1,393	3,607	1,223	260	170
East South Central	4,997	3,997	1,000	3,997	882	---	118
East North Central	5,513	4,172	1,341	4,172	1,341	---	---
West North Central	2,419	1,712	707	1,712	707	---	---
West South Central	4,325	3,284	1,041	3,284	1,041	---	---
Mountain	1,637	1,297	340	1,087	281	210	59
Pacific	5,425	4,536	889	2,586	679	1,950	210
Local institutions	1,904	2,907	997	2,330	900	577	97
Forestry camps	3,017	3,017	---	2,556	---	461	---
Reception & diagnostic centers	2,054	1,592	462	1,162	282	430	180

[a] Figures were estimated.

TABLE G.--RETURNEE RATE OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FOR DELINQUENT CHILDREN, BY DIVISION, CHILD POPULATION IN INSTITUTION, SEX AND RACE GROUP SERVED, 1964

Division, child population in institution, sex and race group served	Total number of institutions	Returnee rate (percent)[a]						
		Under 10	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50 or over	Not reported
All institutions	233	87	42	29	23	6	8	38
Division								
New England	17	2	5	4	1	2	2	1
Middle Atlantic	28	9	4	1	3	0	0	12
South Atlantic	31	15	6	1	3	0	1	5
East South Central	21	6	6	2	5	0	2	0
East North Central	33	9	3	3	4	1	0	12
West North Central	20	10	4	6	0	0	0	0
West South Central	21	5	2	6	3	3	2	0
Mountain	7	4	1	0	1	0	1	0
Pacific	55	27	11	6	3	0	0	8
Child population in institutions								
Less than 100 children	119	63	20	9	4	0	2	21
100-149 children	28	9	5	5	4	3	1	1
150-199 children	20	2	5	3	5	0	1	4
200-299 children	28	5	7	6	3	1	0	6
300 or more children	38	8	5	6	7	2	4	6
Sex group served								
Boys	153	62	22	15	17	4	5	28
Girls	55	18	16	10	3	2	1	5
Boys and girls	25	7	4	4	3	0	2	5
Race group served								
White only	25	5	7	3	3	2	2	1
Nonwhite only	20	5	3	2	7	0	2	1
White and nonwhite	188	77	32	22	13	4	4	36

[a] The returnee rate was computed by dividing the number of children recommitted by court plus those returned for aftercare violations during the reporting period by the total of all children committed by court plus those returned for aftercare violations during the reporting period.

TABLE H.--RUNAWAY RATE OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FOR DELINQUENT CHILDREN, BY DIVISION, CHILD POPULATION IN INSTITUTIONS, SEX AND RACE GROUP SERVED, 1964

Division, child population in institution, sex and race group served	Total number of institutions	Runaway rate (percent)[a]							
		Under 2.5	2.5-4.9	5.0-9.9	10.0-14.9	15.0 19.9	20.0-24.9	25.0 or over	Not reported
All institutions	233	33	21	71	31	28	16	31	2
Division									
New England	17	1	2	4	2	3	1	3	1
Middle Atlantic	28	6	2	5	2	4	0	8	1
South Atlantic	31	4	5	5	6	1	5	5	0
East South Central	21	4	3	7	2	3	1	1	0
East North Central	33	5	4	14	1	3	1	5	0
West North Central	20	3	2	4	2	3	3	3	0
West South Central	21	5	0	7	2	3	2	2	0
Mountain	7	1	0	3	2	1	0	0	0
Pacific	55	4	3	22	12	7	3	4	0
Child population in institution									
Less than 100 children	119	11	6	42	13	16	6	22	1
100-149 children	28	2	3	6	4	6	1	7	1
150-199 children	20	3	2	7	3	3	2	0	0
200-299 children	28	0	3	8	1	3	4	0	0
300-399 children	22	4	2	3	8	2	2	1	0
400 or more children	16	4	3	5	0	0	1	1	0
Sex group served									
Boys only	133	16	12	33	22	21	10	17	2
Girls only	19	13	5	12	4	3	4	12	0
Boys and girls	28	2	4	6	5	3	2	4	0
Race group served									
White only	25	3	3	6	3	4	1	3	0
Nonwhite only	20	3	3	5	1	0	3	3	0
White and nonwhite	188	27	16	58	25	24	13	27	2

[a] The runaway rate was computed by dividing the number of runaways by the number of children that had been in the institution at any time during the reporting period.

TABLE I.--AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FOR DELINQUENT CHILDREN, BY DIVISION, CHILD POPULATION IN INSTITUTION, SEX AND RACE GROUP SERVED, 1964

Division, child population in institution, sex and race group served	Total number of institutions	Average length of stay (months)						
		Less than 6	6-8	9-11	12-17	18-23	24 or more	Not reported
All institutions	233	41	74	64	36	10	3	5
Division								
New England	17	2	8	3	1	1	2	0
Middle Atlantic	28	5	7	10	4	1	0	1
South Atlantic	31	7	8	1	11	2	1	1
East South Central	21	2	2	10	5	2	0	0
East North Central	33	16	7	2	3	2	0	3
West North Central	20	2	8	4	5	1	0	0
West South Central	21	0	9	7	5	0	0	0
Mountain	7	1	2	3	0	1	0	0
Pacific	55	6	23	24	2	0	0	0
Child population in institution								
Less than 100 children	119	29	38	32	13	3	2	2
100-149 children	28	5	8	8	5	1	1	0
150-199 children	20	1	4	7	6	2	0	0
200-299 children	28	1	11	8	6	2	0	0
300-399 children	22	4	9	1	5	1	0	2
400 or more children	16	1	4	8	1	1	0	1
Sex group served								
Boys only	153	34	58	37	17	3	0	4
Girls only	55	3	8	23	14	6	0	1
Boys and girls	25	4	8	4	5	1	3	0
Race group served								
White only	25	3	7	7	6	2	0	0
Nonwhite only	20	0	4	7	8	1	0	0
White and nonwhite	188	38	63	50	22	7	3	5

TABLE J.--CAPACITY OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FOR DELINQUENT CHILDREN, BY SEX GROUP SERVED, 1964

Capacity	Total number of institutions	Sex group served		
		Boys only	Girls only	Boys and girls
All institutions	233	153	55	25
Less than 50 children	40	32	8	0
50-99 children	60	44	13	3
100-149 children	36	18	14	4
150-199 children	23	10	8	5
200-249 children	16	8	4	4
250-299 children	21	12	4	5
300-399 children	18	11	4	3
400 or more children	19	18	0	1

TABLE K.--OCCUPANCY OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FOR DELINQUENT CHILDREN, BY DIVISION, CAPACITY, SEX AND RACE GROUP SERVED, 1964

Division, capacity, sex and race group served	Total number of institutions	Percent occupancy[a]							
		Less than 50	50.0-59.9	60.0-69.9	70.0-79.9	80.0-89.9	90.0-99.9	100 or over	
								100	Over 100
All institutions	233	7	10	9	27	41	40	12	87
Divisions									
New England	17	0	1	1	3	3	3	0	6
Middle Atlantic	28	4	3	1	1	6	7	0	6
South Atlantic	31	2	2	0	2	4	6	1	14
East South Central	21	0	0	0	1	0	4	1	15
East North Central	33	0	0	2	1	5	2	0	23
West North Central	20	0	0	1	5	5	3	0	6
West South Central	21	1	3	2	0	6	1	1	7
Mountain	7	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	2
Pacific	55	0	1	1	12	11	13	9	8
Capacity									
Less than 100 children	100	4	3	2	10	21	21	10	29
100-149 children	36	1	2	2	7	8	4	1	11
150-199 children	23	0	1	2	3	3	3	1	10
200-299 children	37	2	1	1	7	5	4	0	17
300 or more children	37	0	3	2	0	4	8	0	20
Sex group served									
Boys only	153	4	8	4	13	27	32	9	56
Girls only	55	2	2	4	8	10	6	3	20
Boys and girls	25	1	0	1	6	4	2	0	11
Race group served									
White only	25	0	1	0	0	3	7	3	11
Nonwhite only	20	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	15
White and nonwhite	188	7	9	8	26	36	32	9	61

[a] Percent occupancy was computed by dividing the number of resident children on June 30, 1964 by the capacity of the institution.

TABLE L.--ANNUAL EXPENDITURES AND PER CAPITA OPERATING EXPENDITURE OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FOR DELINQUENT CHILDREN, BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION AND DIVISION, 1964

Division and type of institution	All expenditures[a]	Operating expenditures			Average daily child population	Per capita operating expenditures
		Total	Salaries and wages	Other		
All institutions	$128,633,130	$117,566,699	$85,444,900	$32,121,799	38,924	$3,020
New England	8,744,245	8,660,813	6,560,766	2,100,047	2,402	3,606
Middle Atlantic	21,792,109	18,898,949	14,895,168	4,003,781	3,931	4,808
South Atlantic	13,237,714	12,512,534	8,746,343	3,766,191	5,593	2,237
East South Central	8,865,873	8,239,904	5,006,519	3,233,385	3,273	1,963
East North Central	25,164,638	22,533,426	16,826,720	5,706,706	6,667	3,380
West North Central	10,143,105	9,100,913	6,580,689	2,520,223	3,011	3,023
West South Central	10,139,603	9,037,018	5,973,843	3,033,175	4,584	1,965
Mountain	5,236,833	4,617,348	3,476,291	1,141,057	1,455	3,174
Pacific	25,267,014	23,999,959	17,378,961	6,616,994	6,008	3,994
State institutions	104,071,716	94,417,712	68,846,238	25,571,484	32,184	2,934
New England	7,690,109	7,566,677	5,804,649	1,762,034	2,041	3,707
Middle Atlantic	20,953,139	18,095,817	14,366,184	3,729,633	3,697	4,895
South Atlantic	11,457,847	10,863,996	7,895,171	2,970,825	4,944	2,198
East South Central	8,015,060	7,398,464	4,444,393	2,954,071	4,766	1,552
East North Central	19,146,032	16,639,498	12,707,742	3,927,756	5,813	2,863
West North Central	8,389,793	7,447,593	5,258,083	2,189,510	2,470	3,015
West South Central	9,283,356	8,499,452	5,624,613	2,874,839	4,333	1,962
Mountain	5,236,833	4,617,348	3,476,291	1,141,057	1,455	3,174
Pacific	13,977,619	13,290,277	9,468,990	3,821,287	3,919	4,089
Local institutions	10,089,420	8,983,033	6,436,337	2,546,696	3,491	3,184
Forestry camps	8,016,995	7,741,164	5,234,497	2,506,667	2,481	3,120
Reception & diagnostic centers	6,341,999	6,424,948	4,927,828	1,516,720	1,438	4,468

[a] This amount represents total expenditures, including outlay for capital improvements as well as operating costs, for only those institutions reporting. Estimated total expenditures for all institutions is $133,700,000.

TABLE M.--ANNUAL PER CAPITA OPERATING EXPENDITURE OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FOR DELINQUENT CHILDREN, BY DIVISION, AVERAGE DAILY CHILD POPULATION, SEX AND RACE GROUP SERVED, 1964

Division, average daily child population, sex and race group served	Total number of institutions	Annual per capita operating expenditure[a]							
		Under $1,000	$1,000-1,499	$1,500-1,999	$2,000-2,499	$2,500-2,999	$3,000-3,499	$3,500-3,999	$4,000 over
All institutions	233	6	12	27	29	43	35	21	60
Division									
New England	17	0	0	0	0	2	5	6	4
Middle Atlantic	28	0	1	0	3	2	4	0	18
South Atlantic	31	0	2	13	4	6	2	3	1
East South Central	21	6	2	5	8	0	0	0	0
East North Central	33	0	1	1	3	2	13	3	10
West North Central	20	0	2	1	1	7	4	2	3
West South Central	21	0	4	7	3	5	0	1	1
Mountain	7	0	0	0	0	4	1	2	0
Pacific	55	0	0	0	7	15	6	4	23
Average daily child population									
Less than 100 children	117	1	5	5	18	29	24	6	29
100-149 children	26	0	1	3	4	6	2	5	5
150-199 children	28	1	2	5	3	3	2	4	8
200-299 children	23	1	1	2	1	2	3	3	10
300 or more children	39	3	3	12	3	3	4	3	8
Sex group served									
Boys	153	3	7	17	19	34	26	12	25
Girls	55	1	4	6	9	4	5	6	20
Boys and girls	25	2	1	4	1	5	4	3	5
Race group served									
White	25	1	3	10	7	3	0	1	0
Nonwhite	20	5	3	9	3	0	0	0	0
White and nonwhite	188	0	6	8	19	40	35	20	60

[a] Annual per capita operating expenditure was obtained by dividing the total operating expenditure by the average daily child population.

TABLE N.--PERSONNEL IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FOR DELINQUENT CHILDREN, BY CLASSIFICATION OF EMPLOYEE AND NUMBER OF VACANCIES, AND BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION AND DIVISION, JUNE 30, 1964

Division and type of institution	Total number of employees	Percent distribution				Total number of vacancies	Percent vacancies[a]
		Total	Administrative	Treatment and educational	Operational and maintenance		
All institutions	27,990	100.0	10.7	61.5	27.8	758	9.1
New England	1,260	100.0	10.4	60.2	29.3	38	2.9
Middle Atlantic	3,096	100.0	11.4	63.6	24.8	87	4.3
South Atlantic	2,034	100.0	10.0	56.1	33.9	109	7.3
East South Central	1,336	100.0	9.7	52.0	38.3	58	4.0
East North Central	3,437	100.0	10.7	59.4	29.9	93	3.6
West South Central	1,756	100.0	9.8	61.7	28.5	96	5.3
West North Central	1,474	100.0	9.9	66.2	23.9	93	6.9
Mountain	627	100.0	9.6	57.4	33.0	19	2.9
Pacific	5,855	100.0	12.1	68.0	19.9	139	4.7
State institutions	14,702	100.0	10.1	60.2	29.7	690	9.0
New England	1,119	100.0	10.4	62.0	27.6	38	3.3
Middle Atlantic	2,938	100.0	11.4	63.6	25.0	87	5.6
South Atlantic	1,798	100.0	9.9	57.7	32.4	109	9.8
East South Central	1,230	100.0	9.4	56.8	33.8	78	6.1
East North Central	2,646	100.0	9.7	59.4	30.9	79	4.6
West South Central	1,034	100.0	9.4	64.0	26.5	96	5.6
West North Central	1,189	100.0	10.6	63.7	25.7	93	5.0
Mountain	627	100.0	9.9	68.5	21.7	19	2.3
Pacific	1,607	100.0	9.1	73.4	17.5	91	4.8
Local institutions	1,199	100.0	10.0	54.8	35.2	30	3.2
Forestry camps	830	100.0	17.9	60.7	21.4	38	4.3
Reception and diagnostic centers	1,173	100.0	10.4	68.5	21.1	34	3.0

[a] Percent vacancies was computed by dividing the number of vacancies by the sum of the number of employees plus the number of vacancies.

TABLE O.--ACCESSION AND SEPARATION RATES OF FULL-TIME PERSONNEL, BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION AND DIVISION, 1964

Division and type of institution	Rate (percent)[a]							
	Accessions				Separations			
	Total	Administrative	Treatment and educational	Operational and maintenance	Total	Administrative	Treatment and educational	Operational and maintenance
All institutions	28.5	21.1	32.1	23.5	23.4	19.7	25.9	19.5
New England	16.7	13.7	19.1	12.7	16.3	13.0	18.8	12.1
Middle Atlantic	24.2	17.0	29.1	17.9	15.1	10.1	17.8	12.1
South Atlantic	28.9	15.7	31.6	28.3	25.2	17.6	26.6	25.1
East South Central	20.5	11.5	21.6	20.9	17.2	13.5	18.7	15.9
East North Central	38.5	31.7	43.4	31.9	32.7	32.0	35.4	28.1
West North Central	29.9	15.9	37.6	14.2	22.2	12.3	27.6	11.3
West South Central	30.0	14.4	33.8	26.5	20.4	12.0	22.9	17.3
Mountain	35.9	28.3	48.6	15.9	34.3	28.3	48.1	12.1
Pacific	24.7	25.7	25.4	21.6	21.8	23.4	22.0	19.8
State institutions	26.4	20.1	29.5	22.0	21.9	18.9	24.3	18.0
New England	17.0	12.9	19.3	13.1	16.4	12.9	18.7	12.9
Middle Atlantic	23.7	16.4	28.7	17.3	14.8	10.7	17.2	11.8
South Atlantic	27.1	14.5	30.2	25.3	24.2	16.8	26.0	23.3
East South Central	20.7	12.0	21.8	21.0	17.3	13.0	18.9	15.6
East North Central	31.6	31.5	35.0	26.0	27.5	34.5	29.3	22.5
West North Central	25.5	16.1	30.6	16.6	22.5	11.0	28.2	13.1
West South Central	30.1	13.9	34.2	25.8	20.1	11.9	22.8	16.3
Mountain	35.9	28.3	48.6	15.9	34.3	28.3	48.1	12.1
Pacific	24.6	31.3	23.3	26.2	21.3	29.9	19.9	24.6
Local institutions	27.5	19.5	33.3	17.8	26.5	18.7	32.7	19.8
Forestry camps	34.6	19.7	40.8	29.1	27.3	19.1	29.5	27.6
Reception & diagnostic centers	46.3	32.4	51.3	41.5	33.1	28.3	33.7	34.0

[a] Accession and separation rates were computed by dividing the number of accessions or separations during the reporting period by the number of employees on the last day of the reporting period.

TABLE P.--ACCESSION AND SEPARATION RATES OF FULL-TIME PERSONNEL, BY CHILD POPULATION IN INSTITUTION, SEX AND RACE GROUP SERVED, 1964

Child population in institution, sex and race group served	Rate (percent)[a]							
	Accessions				Separations			
	Total	Administrative	Treatment and educational	Operational and maintenance	Total	Administrative	Treatment and educational	Operational and maintenance
Child population in institution								
Less than 100 children	29.2	17.4	34.0	24.7	25.1	15.8	28.1	23.7
100-149 children	30.1	21.2	34.0	24.7	21.7	18.4	23.1	19.8
150-199 children	24.2	26.1	23.9	24.0	21.3	23.0	21.4	20.0
200-299 children	24.8	13.7	31.9	12.1	19.2	14.1	24.3	8.7
300-399 children	31.9	25.8	37.0	26.0	27.8	25.8	33.6	19.7
400 or more children	28.9	24.2	30.3	28.9	23.4	22.1	23.7	23.1
Sex group served								
Boys only	30.0	20.3	34.0	24.7	24.6	19.4	27.3	20.2
Girls only	21.3	19.8	22.9	19.1	19.8	17.8	21.7	16.3
Boys and girls	28.7	23.7	36.4	24.9	23.9	24.3	23.6	20.9
Race group served								
White only	19.5	11.6	21.6	16.9	17.7	11.6	21.2	11.6
Nonwhite only	21.3	7.8	23.2	19.0	17.4	5.9	21.0	14.9
White and nonwhite	30.1	23.1	33.9	24.7	24.6	21.4	26.8	20.8

[a] See table O for definition.

TABLE Q.--RATIO OF CHILDREN TO EMPLOYEES IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FOR DELINQUENT CHILDREN, BY DIVISION, CHILD POPULATION IN INSTITUTION, SEX AND RACE GROUP SERVED, JUNE 30, 1964

Division, child population in institution, sex and race group served	Child-employee ratio[a]			
	Total	Administrative employees	Treatment and educational employees	Operational and maintenance employees
All institutions	2.2	20.2	3.3	7.8
Division				
New England	1.9	17.9	3.2	6.3
Middle Atlantic	1.9	11.0	4.0	9.1
South Atlantic	2.7	27.4	4.3	8.1
East South Central	3.9	40.6	7.6	13.3
East North Central	1.7	17.4	3.1	6.1
West South Central	2.7	27.4	4.2	13.1
West North Central	2.0	20.6	3.1	8.6
Mountain	2.3	24.3	4.0	7.0
Pacific	2.1	17.6	3.1	13.7
Child population in institution				
Less than 100 children	1.1	14.3	1.6	2.1
100-149 children	1.9	18.3	3.0	6.7
150-199 children	1.9	13.8	3.9	6.6
200-299 children	2.0	20.9	3.1	7.0
300-399 children	2.3	23.4	4.0	8.2
400 or more children	2.8	32.4	4.0	10.9
Sex group served				
Boys only	2.3	23.4	3.7	8.0
Girls only	1.7	18.3	2.7	6.0
Boys and girls	2.1	21.7	3.9	8.0
Race group served				
White only	2.2	21.9	3.4	10.4
Nonwhite only	4.4	46.6	8.0	12.0
White and nonwhite	1.9	17.4	3.0	7.0

[a] The child-employee ratio was computed by dividing the average daily child population in the institutions by the average of full-time employees.

TABLE R.--PERSONNEL VACANCIES IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FOR DELINQUENT CHILDREN, BY CHILD-EMPLOYEE RATIO, JUNE 30, 1964

Child-employee ratio[a]	Total number of institutions	Percent of personnel vacancies[a]							
		None	0.1 to 2.9	3.0 to 5.9	6.0 to 8.9	9.0 to 11.9	12.0 to 14.9	15.0 or over	Not reported
All institutions	139	103	19	14	2	1	1	2	0
1.9 or less	31	18	3	7	0	1	1	11	0
2.0 to 2.9	20	8	9	0	0	1	1	0	0
3.0 to 3.9	19	11	4	1	0	1	1	1	0
4.0 to 4.9	21	17	1	0	0	1	0	1	0
5.0 to 5.9	16	11	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
6.0 to 6.9	11	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
7.0 to 7.9	10	9	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
8.0 or over	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

[a] See tables Q and S for definitions.

TABLE 5.--DIVISIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF STATES, 1964[a]

NEW ENGLAND
- Connecticut
- Maine
- Massachusetts
- New Hampshire
- Rhode Island
- Vermont

MIDDLE ATLANTIC
- Delaware
- New Jersey
- New York
- Pennsylvania

SOUTH ATLANTIC
- District of Columbia
- Kentucky
- Maryland
- North Carolina
- Virginia
- West Virginia
- Puerto Rico
- Virgin Islands

EAST SOUTH CENTRAL
- Alabama
- Florida
- Georgia
- Mississippi
- South Carolina
- Tennessee

EAST NORTH CENTRAL
- Illinois
- Indiana
- Michigan
- Ohio
- Wisconsin

WEST NORTH CENTRAL
- Iowa
- Kansas
- Minnesota
- Missouri
- Nebraska
- North Dakota
- South Dakota

WEST SOUTH CENTRAL
- Arkansas
- Louisiana
- New Mexico
- Oklahoma
- Texas

MOUNTAIN
- Colorado
- Idaho
- Montana
- Utah
- Wyoming

PACIFIC
- Alaska
- Arizona
- Nevada
- Oregon
- Washington
- California
- Hawaii

[a] The division of States was adopted from the standard regional classification of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

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